

HISTORY OF THE

413TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

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Infantry Regiment

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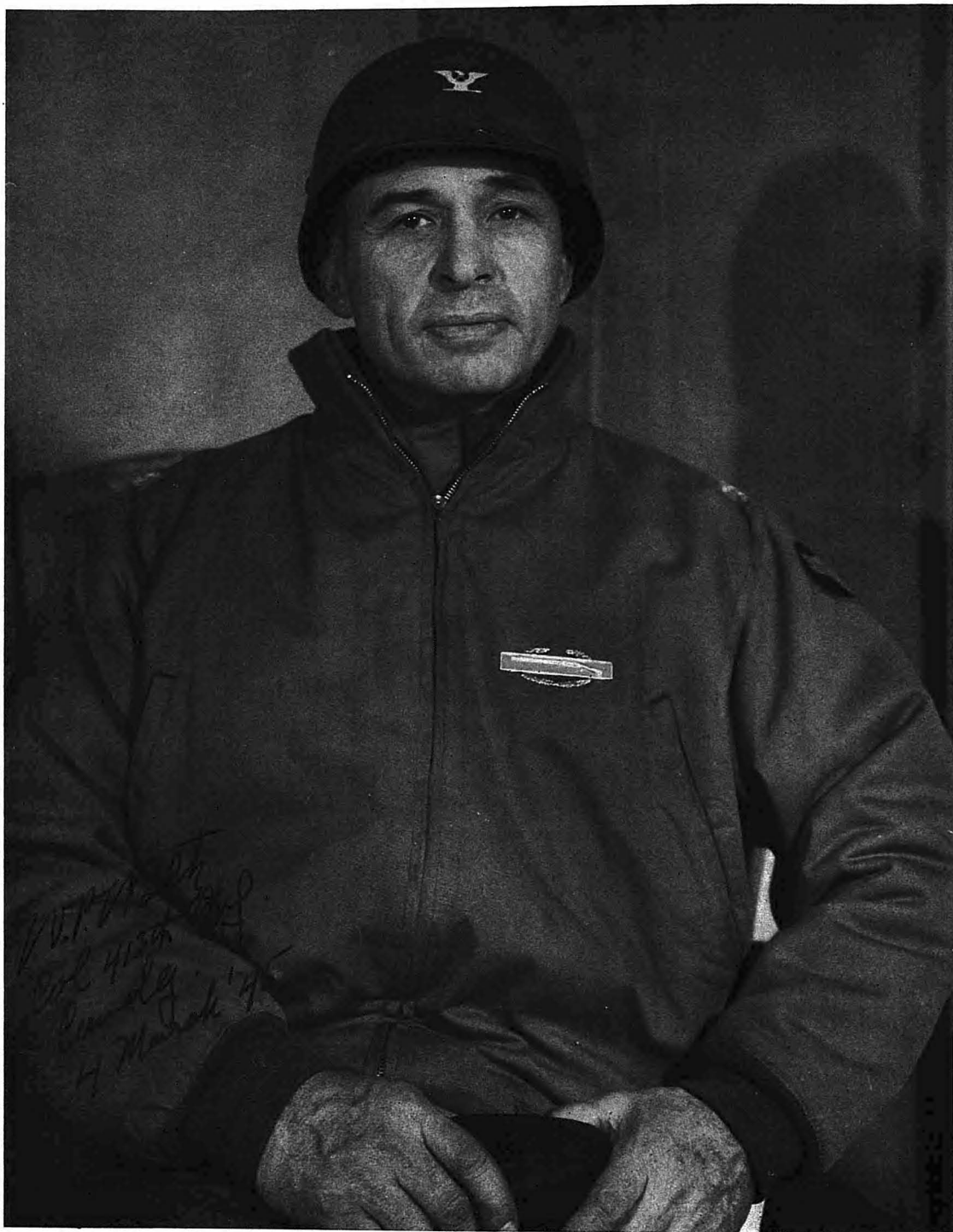


DEDICATION

To the Infantry rifleman . . . he fights without glamor and all too often without thanks, medals, extra pay, stripes, or rotation. He gets few Campaign Stars and gets them the hard way; he wears few overseas stripes and they don't stand for time in English pubs or at Italian air bases. He sweats blood on maneuvers and sheds it in combat and winds up—if alive and in one piece—as a pfc with few discharge points, a Combat badge, and a lot of bad memories.

He has only one thing—plenty of pride in the Infantry. The Quartermasters and the Ordnance men and the Air Force ground crewmen have a job to do, too—but the Infantryman knows their Campaign Stars and overseas stripes don't make them combat soldiers. The Infantryman knows the same monotony and loneliness, but he knows too the monotony of seeing his outfit shot up and replaced, the loneliness of the man who has survived a dozen successive best-buddies. He dreams of the luxury of rear area pup-tent life and, nauseated with field rations, he longs for the Spam and dehydrated eggs and Vienna sausage that gripe the rear echelon. When it's all over he doesn't shout or fire his rifle or kiss the ground—he pinches himself and tries to realize that he's still alive.

And the German didn't throw up his hands and sob "Alles Kaput in Deutschland!" until the Infantry took over the Fatherland.



COLONEL WELCOME P. WALTZ
Regimental Commander, September, 1942 to March, 1945



COLONEL WILLIAM M. SUMMERS
Regimental Commander from March, 1945

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TO THE READER

An Infantry regiment numbers approximately 3100 men. It consists of 19 companies, divided into three battalions and four "seperate" companies. The separate companies are: Headquarters, consisting principally of communications men and an Intelligence & Reconnaissance platoon; Service, with supply, ordnance, driver and motor maintenance sections; Anti-tank, with mobile 57mm guns which may be towed by light vehicles and can be quickly man-handled into position, plus a mine platoon which lays defensive mines and removes enemy ones; and Cannon, with 105mm howitzers for direct, close-in support of other Infantry units. Each of these companies numbers approximately 100 to 120 men.

The three battalions each consist of one Headquarters company with about 110 men; a heavy weapons company with 153 men manning heavy machine guns and 81 mm mortars; and three rifle companies, each with 187 men and 6 officers. The rifle companies each consist of three platoons of riflemen and one weapons platoon with light machine guns and 60mm mortars.

When the 1st Battalion with A, B, and C (rifle) companies advances on a town or defends a position, it should be remembered that D company weapons sections are also present; the same holds true for H company, which operates as sections assigned to E, F, and G companies; and for M company, which splits up with I, K, and L companies. Due to the fact that D, H, and M companies operate by sections rather than as organic units, they are seldom mentioned in the following narrative—but the weapons company men are always there.

Though technically under the Medical Department, front-line aidmen operate with each company and the only difference between them and the regular Infantrymen is that the medics carry first aid pouches, wear a red cross on their sleeves, helmets, and often on a white undershirt worn over their jackets, and cannot carry weapons to defend themselves. The medics are no USO soldiers.

FOREWORD

In a company day room in Camp San Luis Obispo, California, is a bulky leather-bound volume entitled "History of Iowa Volunteers—16th and 18th Regiments—During the War of the Rebellion," which was probably exhumed from a musty attic and donated to the Books for Soldiers campaign. Also gathering dust on shelves are several volumes of "The Bobbsey Twins" and a book about "Tom Swift and His Chest of Secrets."

"Tom Swift" and "The Bobbsey Twins" are by no stretch of the imagination well-thumbed books, but the pages of the regimental history are not even cut. Beautifully bound and yellowed with age, it lends an aura of venerable distinction to the library—but no one ever reads it.

This history has been written with the idea that it should be readable. It would be a shame if one of the most exciting periods in our lives was recorded in brow-wrinkling statistics. A war isn't fought by statistics and the record of it shouldn't be couched in arid language—ordinary men fight and die, are made heroes or bloody foam by circumstances which only fiery words can adequately describe.

We labor under no delusions concerning the incendiary qualities of our prose but, by recording your feelings, we do hope to stimulate your memory.

In other words, our aim has been to write a history which will be reread many times. If, when you are sitting in your home some rainy Sunday afternoon, you pick this book from your shelf to relieve your own personal war, that is our purpose fulfilled. If, upon rereading this, you lose some of your civilian complacency and do something to prevent another war, that is still better.

But you are sure to find other uses for this book. You'll be able to support your claims to distinction at Veterans' gatherings, answer truthfully the question, "What did you do in the war, Daddy?", or use it to prop your youngest child in his high chair. Anyone who substitutes this history for a Sears Roebuck catalogue is a cur.

THE FIRST TWO YEARS

REENLIST!



THE FIRST TWO YEARS

When the battles are fought in the day rooms, river crossings made in the shower rooms, and mopping-up operations conducted in the barrooms, names are all important—names of people and fights and problems. Phelan Pass and Hill 272, Denver and Cologne, Deschutes river and Rhine river. Then you hear the replacements riding the recruits, the ASTP'ers riding the replacements, the old-timers riding everyone. "Why, I remember once at Prune Ridge . . . Or the Hartz Mountains . . . Phoenix or Inden . . . Yuma or Lamersdorf . . . apples in Normandy and bombs in Morschenich."

All this had a beginning. Lots of us were in knee pants or unthought of, away back there in 1921 when the paper regiment was formed as part of the paper 104th Infantry Division, with a skeleton headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. Today the regimental insignia and nickname are based on the legend of a flock of seagulls which saved the crops of Utah's early settlers from a plague of locusts.

With the outbreak of World War II, War Department plans called for the formation of the 104th and orders for its activation came through in the summer of 1942. Newly-built Camp Adair,

Oregon, was to be the birthplace of the new division and of its Seagull Regiment.

Colonel Welcome P. Waltz arrived at Camp Adair in August to assume command of the 413th. A cadre of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, drawn from the 90th "Texas and Oklahoma" Division, arrived at Adair in August and September.

The first two months were taken up with the paper work of organization, but there was time for other things, too. The cadremen made a wide survey of the Willamette valley towns of Eugene, Albany, Corvallis, Salem, and Portland which were soon to experience Saturday night throngs of recreation-bent Seagulls. Privates, had there been any, would have enjoyed the sight of brass-bearers driving 2½-ton trucks, first sergeants peeling onions, and mere five-strippers shovelling gravel for sidewalks.

In November the first groups of filler replacements arrived at Adair and by December 15 the 413th numbered 3000 men, most of whom had come directly from their reception centers. It was now time to go to work.

For 13 weeks the new soldiers went through their paces on the drill fields and ranges. They learned how to pass rifle inspections, how to clean a barracks, and how to "pull" a day's K.P.—the same basic training you meet almost anywhere. The men had the advantage of being an organized unit instead of just so many recruits to be split up at the end of 13 weeks. Discipline and teamwork were established because they knew they would be working together for a long time to come.

After basic was completed, the 413th practiced under varied conditions, learning the technique of river crossings, assaults of strong points, and cooperation with field artillery units.

Camp Adair was the scene of a lot of hard work. Many a 413th man has sloshed through the swamps, run up and down the ridges, and sworn at the year-round rainy season of Western Oregon; still retold

is the "battle of Prune Ridge" in which live ammunition was used in an attack on a wooded crest.

The Seagull baseball team won the division championship, defeating civilian as well as service teams for a record of 18 wins, 4 losses, and 2 ties. The softball and boxing teams also won division championships.

Big rivals for restaurant seats and girl friends were the men of the 96th Division. Their double-diamond shoulder patch brought friendly taunts from proud Seagulls but the 96th was later to emerge from the gruelling Okinawa campaign with a reputation second to that of no other Army or Marine outfit in the Pacific.

There were other features of life at Adair that later caused many an old-timer to name it as "the best camp we've ever hit." There was good bus service to all the towns. Towns meant civilian privileges—liquor and women and a lamp-post to lean on, a chance to forget the Army for 12 or 36 hours. During the following nine months the Seagulls were to learn that garrison life hadn't been so bad after all. August 4, 1943, the 413th moved with the division to the maneuver area in the high lava country near Bend, Oregon.

The following weeks were a rough hardening course of field exercises and problems. Riflemen marched and walked and crawled. Truck drivers got lost and drove all night. Headquarters men set up their tents and knocked them down several times a day and at night, too.

Central Oregon is a volcanic plateau cut with ravines and thinly coated with sage brush. Sore feet and bruised hands were universal. Crossing the turbulent Deschutes river was only one of the rough mock battles that punctuated the outfit's "campaign" from Bend east to Burns. Silver Lake, Wagon tire, Hampton—filling stations in the desert that only a man on maneuvers would call a town, they usually sported one or two shacks housing a store filled with saddles and cut plug. The last

problem was carried out on the eastern slopes of the Cascade range in a blinding snow storm.

The regiment moved to Camp Abbot, Oregon, and bivouacked until November 7, 1943. Bettors favored the rumor that the 413th would see immediate overseas duty, but the rumors lost out. Northwesterns remained to spend furloughs at home while the remainder of the regiment entrained for Camp Hyder, Arizona, where maneuvers would be resumed once everyone had taken a furlough.

The 413th has covered a lot of ground since it left Bend, but Oregon people and papers still play up the combat record of the outfit and boast of its accomplishments. One Oregon paper has even urged that all members of the outfit be discharged.

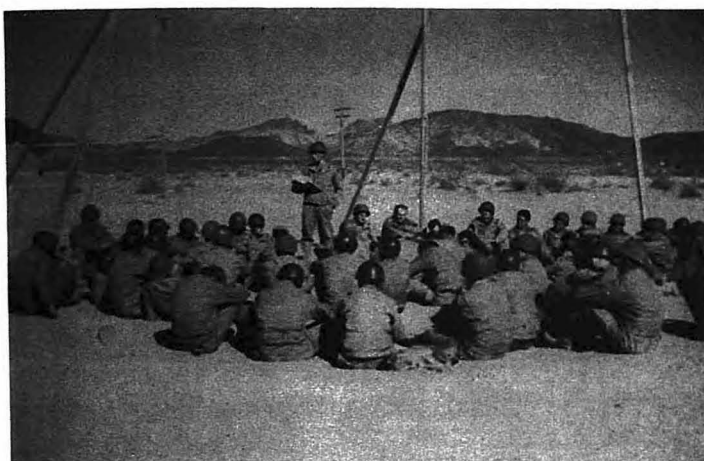
After a two-week stay at Camp Hyder, the 413th tore down the tents, policed the area, and moved 16 miles west to Camp Horn to begin a 13-week training program. Sand and dusty tents were the setting; long hikes and field rations were the order of the day. Men discovered that Hershey bars will melt in a pack and that a gas mask carrier full of oranges is rather awkward when a plane stages a surprise tear-gas strafing.

Training stress was put on team cooperation and small unit tactics. Hand-to-hand combat, use of the bayonet, booby traps, minefield reconnaissance, observation, patrol orders, reporting, and message writing, and arm and hand signals were worked on in the second of a series of Wolf Scout schools. As always, much of the training was conducted at night.

Vacancies caused by discharges and transfers were filled and the regiment moved, full strength, to Midway Wells, California. Most of the replacements were AAA men from Camp Callan, California. Maneuvers against the 80th Division started February 14 and ended March 2 after the successful capture of famed Phelan Pass—an objective which no division except the 104th had ever successfully captured. The only other division that even came close was commanded by "Old Blood and Guts" Patton.

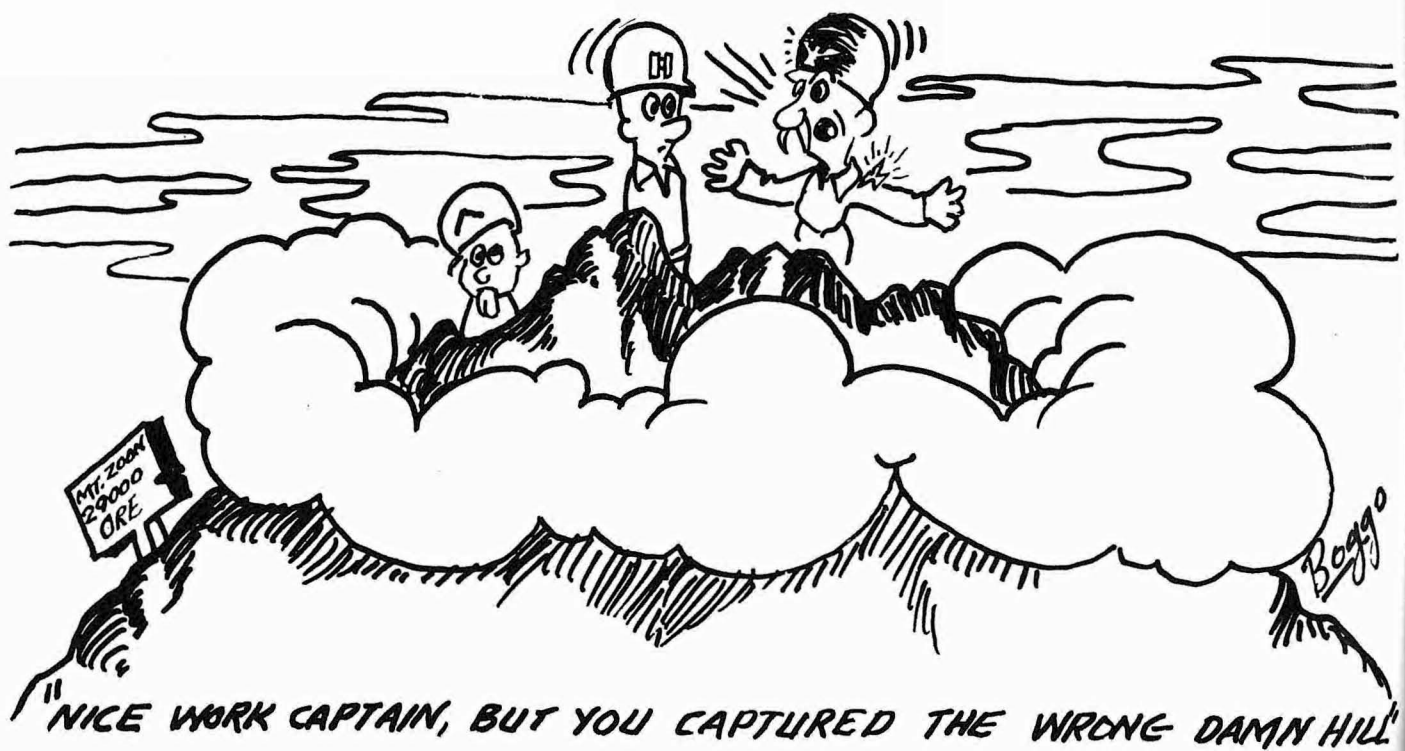
1. The weather and lessons were conducive to a good sleep.
2. The last problem ended in a blinding snow storm.
3. The Deschutes river washed off some of the caked dust.

4. Yes, full field inspections even here.
5. Weighty food, what with all the sand blowing.
6. Brother! That is dust!





Noon sun keeps the water warm.



It was due to this maneuver that the regiment came to be called "the ridge runners".

Seagulls followed the tactics which brought American forces victory in Africa—they took the hard route down the ridge lines instead of attacking through the death trap valleys.

The tough part of the training was now over and the weary regiment went to Camp Granite, California. It looked a lot like Camp Horn, but passes into Indio, which was only a mere 150 miles away, made it seem a lot better. Weekend and three day passes enabled some men to visit Los Angeles and Palm Springs.

The stay was short. Orders came to move to Camp Carson, Colorado. Before such a move could be made Camp Granite had to be dealt with so once again the 413th set about the job of tearing down tents, policing the sands, and burning latrines in a scene that was reminiscent of Sherman's march through Georgia.

With memories of desert maneuvers that had lasted nearly eight months still fresh in their minds, the Seagulls went to Carson and a garrison life with beds, hot chow, buildings, and foot lockers. March 21 found the last units of the regiment pull-

ing into Carson in a blinding snow storm.

Abandoned ASTP projects now contributed some 900 replacements. Still a standing joke with the "old" men is the fact that some of the replacements arrived with skis and tennis rackets; some even asked supply sergeants for bed sheets. Within a week every "new" man felt as though he had been through the maneuvers himself, from listening to the tales of the men who actually had been. The replacements soon discarded skis for rifles and tennis rackets for packs and were put in a provisional training battalion for six weeks before joining their platoons.

With the regiment at full strength, the training program was stepped up to whip the men into shape as a fighting unit. The men knew that combat wasn't just a topic for conversation now.

Time consuming though the training was, "new" and "old" men alike found that there was no better place to enjoy oneself than the towns around Carson. Men swarmed into places like the Broadmoor Hotel, just out of Colorado Springs, with its ice palace and outdoor shows. Sightseers in the regiment took in Pikes Peak, the Royal Gorge, the Cave of the Winds, Seven Falls, and the Garden of the



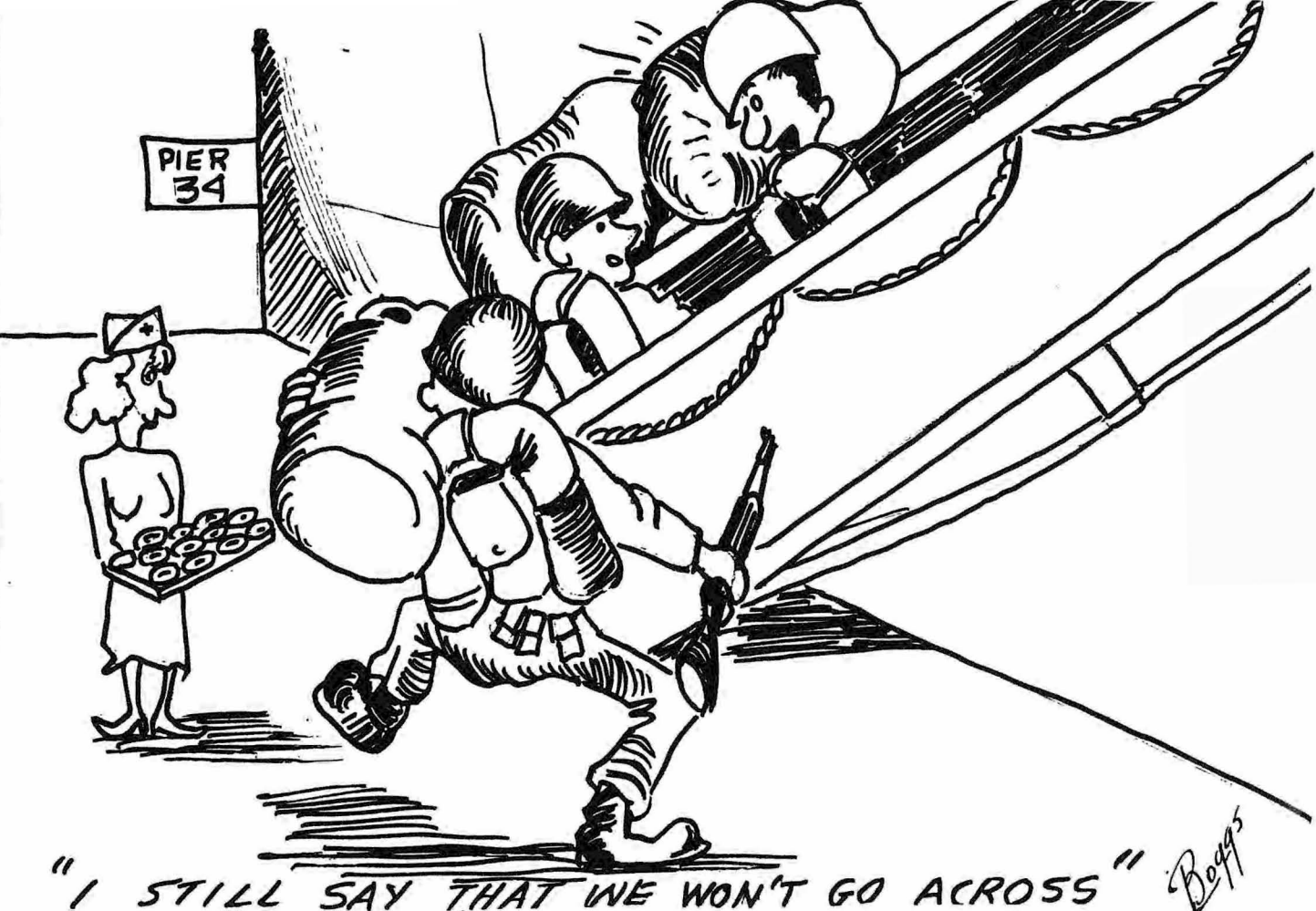
"THE FIRST TUSSLE WITH THE ELEMENTS ON MANEUVERS"

GARRISON . . .



IN AND OUT





Gods. Denver was within easy reach on weekends.

June 15 was Infantry Day and, while 3500 civilians watched, the 413th went through its paces on the parade ground and received awards from the division commander. Expert Infantryman badges, Wolf Scout awards, and Platoon Proficiency Plaques were presented to the men and units who had earned them. The third platoon, Company B, the third platoon, Company E, and the first platoon, Company K were the winning platoons, with K's entry being the top platoon in the division.

During May and June every man received a furlough. Training went on for those still in camp; emphasis was on night attacks and battle drill. Men were getting owl eyes and eating their raw carrots every day as 16 hours of night work were scheduled weekly.

Speculation rose as to the future operations of the outfit and rumors made all the rounds. "The 413th is going to guard the President at the White House". "Yeah", someone would say, "I know a guy that saw white leggings and gloves at the warehouse". Another hot one was that "the 104th will never go overseas—it's a 4-F outfit".

Seagull athletes again were tops. S/Sgt Nick Polivchek, Pvt Edgar Boyd of Oklahoma A&M, and Pvt Bob Shaw, former Ohio State three-letterman, made up the bulk of a basketball team that chalked up 11 straight wins against no losses and won the coveted post basketball championship. June, July, and August found the Seagull baseball team "batting a thousand"; featured were Bill Sipes, Earl Alloway, and Bob Martin. They retained their status as division champions and, not to be outdone

by the basketball team, also won the post championship. The lion's share of boxing awards went to inmates of the 413th guardhouse, who received three-day passes for their victories.

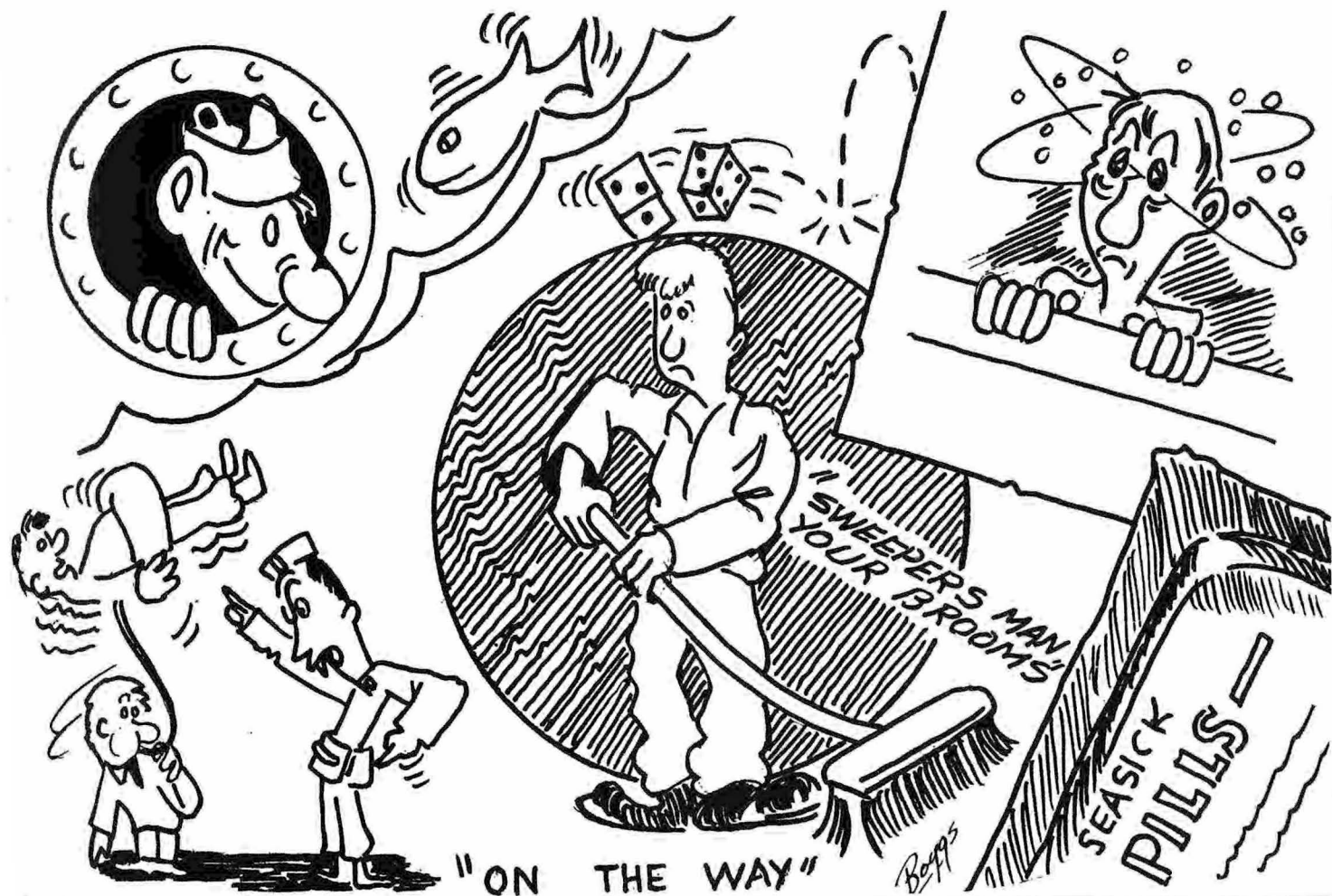
Expert Infantryman tests in July qualified the balance of the old men and most of the replacements for the long blue bar with a silver rifle that meant \$5.00 a month to an enlisted man.

The last weeks at Carson were filled with clothing and equipment inspections, each one supposed to be final. After half a dozen such "final" show-downs, everyone got into the habit of simply dumping his barracks bag and footlocker on his bunk each morning. Company B had been selected as advance guard and with little warning it was off for "an east coast staging area".

Two days later on August 13, the regiment began to entrain for Camp Kilmer, N. J., for a few days of final processing. After a brief clothing check

and a "he's warm—keep him" physical, the Seagulls moved in on New York City and Jersey way-points. Passes were issued to 50% of the personnel. Company B found it had gained a lot due to its early arrival—the average B company man had five or six passes while at Kilmer, the others got only one or two apiece.

August 25 the advance party, consisting of G company as guards and H company as lookouts, left for the transport. August 26 the regiment filed into coaches at Kilmer and rode to New York harbor. Marching onto ferry boats, the men rode silently over to Pier 34, South Brooklyn, where a Transportation Corps band played and Red Cross canteen workers passed out doughnuts. Then, as non-coms barked each man's name, the Seagulls struggled up the gangplank with their cumbersome duffle bags and found their assigned berths on the USS Lejeune.



About noon Sunday, August 27, the Lejeune slipped away from the dock and the Seagulls waved goodbye as they rode out to sea past crowded Coney Island. Things were o.k. until rough water Monday night brought green faces and queezy stomachs to many an Infantry landlubber. The water calmed down and the rest of the trip was quiet. Card players, bookworms, and breeze-shooters clustered on the decks. Companies had daily inspections and occasional demonstrations of anti-gas capes, but it was a pretty fair rest for most of the men. Special Service staged boxing matches and amateur talent shows; impromptu guitar and harp programs clogged the aisles below the main deck.

Seagulls learned to recognize "head" for "latrine" and "Sweepers, man your brooms! Clean sweep-down fore and aft!" instead of "Police that damn area!" Backseat drivers found the Navy practice of assigning 10 men to scrub six square feet of mast reminiscent of certain Army details. The Seagulls watched Navy formations with a critical eye, pestered the Marine guard detachment with questions about "Why ya' only wear stripes on one sleeve?", and even acquired a certain pride in the efficiency the sailors claimed for the Lejeune. As a German ship, "Windhorst", it had been interned in Brazil

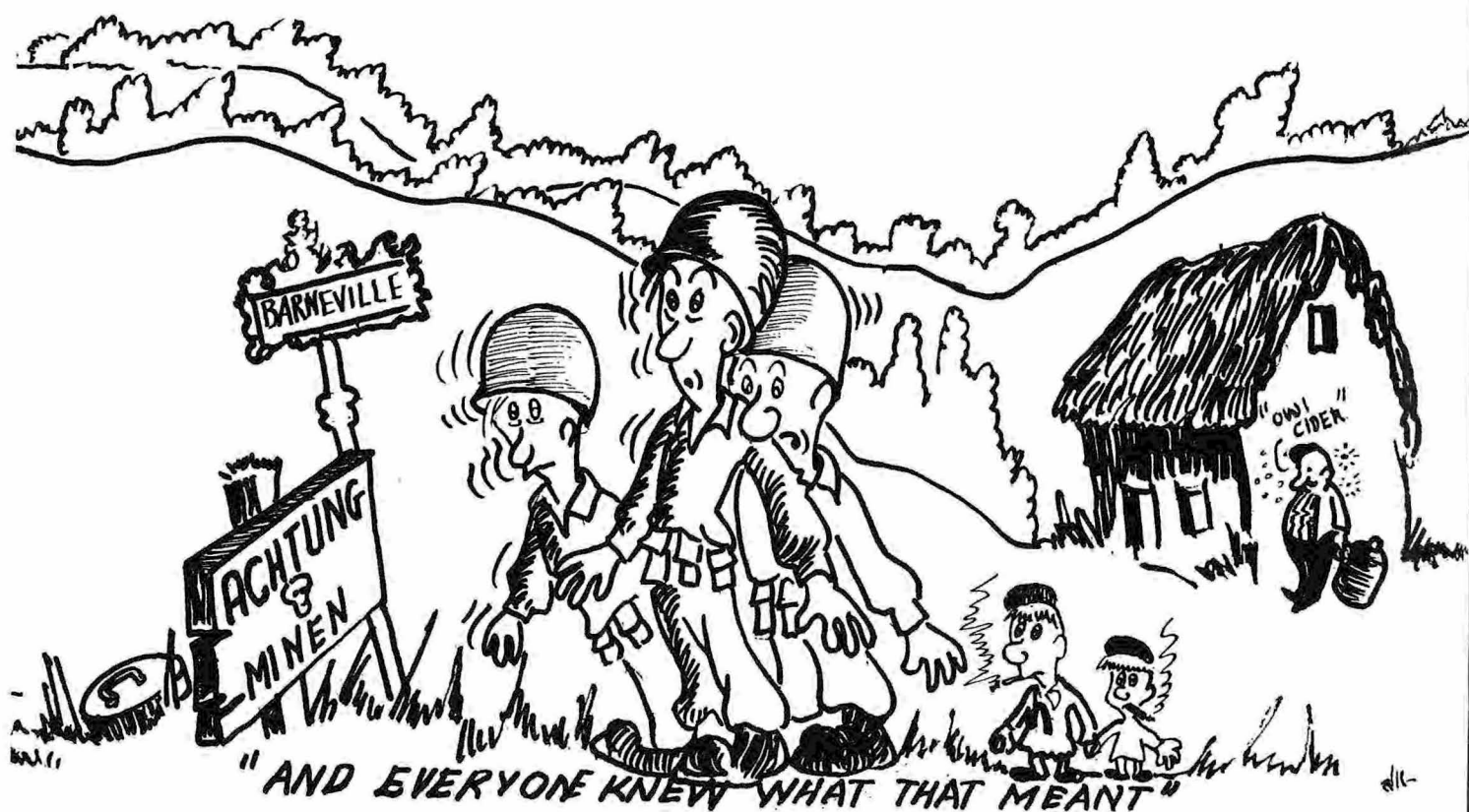
when war broke out. The Lejeune was registered at 18,000 tons and was said to be capable of making 22 knots an hour.

Daily lifeboat drills, anti-aircraft practice, blacked-out portholes, and warnings against throwing tell-tale rubbish over the rails reminded everyone that Nazi submarines were still active. Ships in the convoy went through intricate criss-crossing maneuvers several times daily.

Off Land's End, England, the only submarine scare of the trip took place. Concussion waves from depth charges slammed into the side of the ship but no results were observed and the convoy proceeded safely on its journey.

Rumors had the 413th just off Iceland, off the Canary Islands, and just past Gibraltar until the ship's commander announced "the destination of this vessel is Cherbourg, France; good luck and God bless you". Sure enough, the ship went by Portland Cape, England, on a Monday night and the men woke up the next morning, September 7, in the wide harbor of the shattered French port. The Seagulls were the first American troops to land on the Continent directly from the United States.

For the first time the men put on their steel helmets with a feeling that it wasn't just practice. Chin



straps were buckled around the back of helmets as concussion might break a man's neck if the helmet were blown upward while the straps were locked under his chin.

The regiment loaded onto flat barges and rode to shore, getting its first glimpse of bombed buildings, German and French signs, and "foreigners" who didn't look so different after all. "Luftschutzraum"—"Air-raid shelter"—was the first German sign that the men of the 413th saw when they landed in Cherbourg.

It was raining but everyone stood up in the trucks as they rolled through town and stared at the stone houses, narrow streets, bored Normans, and wreckage of what had once been a fine railroad station. Being newcomers to overseas duty, they even gave cigarettes to the beggars who surrounded the trucks at every halt. The signs on the road—"Mines cleared to verges"—and in the fields "Achtung! Minen!" impressed everyone, as did the knocked-out artillery pieces, foxholes, barbed wire, and scattered shrapnel that appeared as the trucks rolled into "J" section of the Normandy staging area, near the city of Valognes. Pup tents went up and the 413th crawled into bed tired, wet, and rather awed at the thought that land mines and Luftwaffe were not just newsreel subjects now.

Life at "J" area consisted of light training and heavy speculation as to just what the outfit would do and when it would do it. Each company set up its pup tents in a separate field, with the famous Norman hedgerows serving as boundaries.

Short forced marches, organized athletics, and intensive weapons cleaning filled the days. At night there wasn't much to do. Men were permitted to roam around the camp area and an outdoor movie screen was set up. The division band and a USO show provided some more entertainment. There were no real towns close by and a couple of nearby villages were "Off Limits" to troops, but Seagulls managed to learn the taste of French ciders and calvados. There was a shortage of cigarettes and

soap until the Red Cross brought individual rations of such articles.

The 104th was placed in strategic reserve for the Ninth Army's assault on Brest. This battle was finished by September 15, and the Timberwolves did not actively participate, although the reserve status entitled the outfit to campaign credit for Northern France.

Some 413th drivers were detailed to duty with the 104th Division truck company which hauled supplies to the front as part of the famed Red Ball Express. "All Red Ball drivers—Fall Out!" was shouted by envious companions of the men who were exempt from details while waiting for a chance to drive through France.

September 26 the regiment made one of the longest marches in its history, from "J" area to another bivouac near Barneville. It was a 32-mile grind for some companies, up and down hills, over roads composed of crushed rock. Seagulls will never forget the long steep hill up which the road wound for some two miles after they had already covered 25 miles. The last five miles were made by most men by the process of gritting their teeth and forgetting their feet.

Civilians in the villages along the line of march proffered apples to the doughboys. Some of the men who ate them fell sick along about that 25th mile, but some others managed to negotiate it all right. At any rate, there were plenty of sick people by the time the companies closed into their new areas. Reveille was delayed an hour the next morning and there was no drill that day.

At Barneville the regiment was set up in apple orchards, the necessity for policing up fallen apples at least twice daily brought sarcastic comments about the "VII Apple Corps, U. S. Army".

Again the days were spent on a garrison training schedule with emphasis on weapons cleaning. Two 10 mile hikes a week replaced the daily five mile forced marches of "J" area.



Barneville-Sur-Mar was a quaint stone village with a suburb, Barneville-au-Plage, on the beach. The Army furnished beef and potatoes to a French restaurant so at least you could get a meal in town, although there was little else to do. A former resort town, Barneville had become almost a ghost city since the war. The beaches were still mined and everyone in the 413th had to remove a few mines as part of the training program.

Seventeen miles off the coast lay the Channel Islands, still occupied by some 25,000 German troops. The 413th didn't bother them, and they left the 413th alone, too.

Seagulls made a tour of German defensive installations on the beaches; the trenches, ammunition, and litter of clothing and equipment told better than words what had happened here. Roads

were pockmarked with bomb craters and shellholes. Concrete triangles stood on the beaches to fend off landing craft.

October 15 the regiment rolled packs and took off after dark on a 13 mile march to La Haye Du Puits where it loaded into ramshackle 40-et-8 boxcars. As usual the weather was a trifle on the wet side, and a goodly number of boxcars leaked.

Cramped quarters, C rations, and a good view of hundreds of shattered French railroad yards were the background for the next few days. The unpredictable train stopped four hours in wrecked St. Lo but rolled right through Paris; by the time the Belgian border was reached everyone was all out of cigarettes, having tossed them to mademoiselles all the way from Normandy.

Once the rations ran low, but a little midnight requisitioning netted several thousand 10-in-1 rations, which were a welcome change from the C rations. Along in northern France one of the box-cars jumped the rails and quite a few men were injured, although the majority slept through the wreck unharmed.

In Belgium the regiment bivouacked at night in the rain near Michelin-Malines, spreading blankets on wet brush. Michelin proved to be a very nice town. It had had a population of 75,000 and had been untouched by shells or bombs. The people went all out to be friendly and the 413th bought ice cream, stationery, and Belgian beer, took in movies and dances, and roamed the city streets for two days and nights. A considerable number of the Seagull regiment went to "Off Limits" Brussels

and had themselves quite a time. Of course, all these visits to Brussels were of an official nature.

Sunday noon orders came to move into the line. The men packed duffle bags, wrote last minute letters, and rolled out early the morning of the 23rd.

As the regiment was going into action with the conglomerate First Canadian Army, it was picked up by Polish soldiers driving British trucks bearing Canadian markings and rolling on United States tires. Green and scared, every man wondered as he rode past the "Timberwolf Up" signs—wondered if he and his buddies would get through it and take the "Timberwolf Down" route some day.

There were casualties before the regiment got within range of enemy artillery when a truck carrying C company men overturned, injuring a number of men.



"OVER STUFFED FOX HOLES"

WE FIGHT TO THE MAAS

MAAS ESTUARY



WE FIGHT TO THE MAAS

The primary mission of the First Canadian Army was to clear the northern approaches to Antwerp. While British Infantry reduced the stubborn German stronghold on Walcheren Island in one of the bloodiest assaults of the entire war, the Canadian Army set out to throw the Germans back north of the Maas estuary. If these two objectives could be attained, Antwerp, the largest port on the European continent, would be cleared as a supply base for all Allied armies on the Western Front. The American breakthrough from Normandy had halted in the western fringes of the Siegfried Line for lack of supplies.

Infantrymen did not realize the importance of the offensive they waged; they knew only of the bitter resistance of an enemy who had been told Antwerp was a prize Germany could not lose if she were to win the war. The "big picture" was hazy to the fighting men of the line, but each man's own small picture was vivid and sharp.

The 413th spent its first night on line quietly enough, although the jitters normal to all green troops caused a great deal of promiscuous firing at menacing shadows and creaking limbs.

We relieved the 56th Brigade of the 49th British Infantry Division, the "Polar Bears". The pro-

verbial calm of British Infantry was much in evidence. With helmets casually slung on their shoulders and an occasional teapot protruding from the pouches of their packs, they moved about with much the same laçkadaisical air they might have displayed on leave in London. C ration days were coming but at first the 413th had British tea and rice for chow and smoked English "4-and-20" cigarettes—"20 for you and 4 for your friends". Discriminating smokers soon reversed the slogan.

Patrols prowled without incident that first night and on the following day our 1st Battalion captured the first German prisoner for the regiment. Sgt Leo Powers and Pfc Graydon Nichols, on outpost duty 500 yards in front of the lines, flushed a frightened and tearful German from his hiding place in a barn near their post. The two doughboys, who at the time were foraging for chickens and eggs, were both surprised and pleased at their more glamorous if less appetizing catch.

It was on the second day that the 413th took its first town. A squad patrol from I company set out from Loenhout to reconnoiter the town of Trek, nearly a mile away. They found it unoccupied, the last Heinies fleeing when the squad outmaneuvered them. The first platoon of I company brought in the regiment's second prisoner, a Polish-born deserter.

On October 25 the regiment closed in behind combat patrols. The 3rd Battalion's two patrols were the first to establish contact and shortly thereafter spreadhead elements from the 2nd Battalion also came in touch with Jerry.

An I company platoon ran into a German outpost. Pfc Beverley Tipton borrowed a BAR and moved in on two Jerry machine gun nests while shooting from the hip. Pfc Skuza accompanied Tipton and the first spot of resistance was eliminated.

Two British Churchill tanks rumbled up and I company launched a fiery assault on Heilbloom, a village on the Dutch frontier. The first battle was quickly over and the 3rd Battalion buttoned up for

a few hours around crackling flames set by the six-pounders of the Churchills. The Limey tankers made a good impression with their aggressive attitude, although later it was learned that tank support was no guarantee of an easy fight.

At 2230 by the regimental journal, but past midnight by memory of those who were there, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions jumped off to attack strong enemy positions built around dug-in 20mm flak guns and 88mm cannon. The whole of the forested area around the guns was pocked with well-concealed machine gun and rifle positions. The field fortifications had apparently been prepared well in advance of the attack, as the grass grew around and over them, providing almost perfect camouflage.

Intense enemy fire held the advance to small gains and in the first light of dawn fire from the flak guns set fire to the 3rd Battalion's ammunition dump.

The 3rd Battalion, now in Holland, again jumped off at 1000 on the 26th. Tank support arrived at 1500 and a counterattack that afternoon was quickly smashed, although the first announcement of it caused plenty of rapid foxhole digging by headquarters personnel. Two flak guns were captured along with their crews, near Goorkins, Holland. Lt Gene Clark bagged a half dozen prisoners when he "just for the hell of it" tossed some hand grenades in a dug-out. Out scrambled the Krauts, hands in the air and crying "Kamerad!" Some 30 prisoners were taken, all told.

The third platoon of G company jumped off at 0700 October 26 and crossed 200 yards of open field against fire from 20mm and 40mm flak guns, dug-in 88's, and machine guns. For the first time Seagulls saw Germans machine-gun their own men—eight Jerries who tried to surrender were picked off by their Wehrmacht buddies. Pvt Uquides entered a dug-out by himself and brought out three prisoners. The 2nd battalion was counterattacked at 1800 when E company led the battalion across the fields. The counterattack was repulsed and the

2nd Battalion captured a 40mm flak gun intact.

Resistance in this area was not usually of the "I-wanta-quit" Volksturm variety. Two Germans continued sniping in one area for over 24 hours until searching doughboys wounded them both. They gave their ages as 14 and 16 years.

The Seagulls immediately exploited their initial success, moving out toward Zundert, Holland, with the 3rd Battalion on the left, the 2nd on the right, and the 1st in reserve. The 2nd had to fight to get into The Netherlands, meeting a stubborn pocket of Jerries holed up in a castle. Although the 3rd Battalion had entered Holland on the 25th, the jagged border of the small country did not take in the rest of the regimental zone until the 27th.

The 3rd Battalion, supported by a company of British tanks which crashed through the brush beside them, went into Zundert and found that the Germans had pulled out on bicycles at 1645, a half hour before the 3rd's doughboys arrived. The Jerries had been scared out when a patrol from the 2nd Battalion had inadvertently let itself be seen near the town. Civilians lined the streets and passed out apples as the Infantry marched through.

October 28 was spent in an assembly area in and around Zundert, preparing for further advances; the 414th Infantry passed through the lines during the morning, continuing the pursuit of the enemy toward Breda.

Most of the Seagulls had now been blooded. They had cracked through a determined, well-intrenched enemy in 24 hours; they had taken their casualties and had learned to distinguish arriving shells from outgoing ones; they could distinguish the rattling, high-velocity fire of a German machine gun from the more solid, slower sound of an American one. In short, they knew when to duck.

The men were also beginning to remember certain training lectures heard in Normandy and the States—about trench-foot. Sodden leggings and soaked shoes were inspected and men wondered if they might ever be dry again.



Sunday, October 29, the 1st Battalion moved up near Rijsbergen on the Breda road to protect the division's right flank while the 104th and the 1st Polish Armored drove for the highway center at Breda. The 414th was held up at a roadblock prepared in depth about 600 yards outside of Rijsbergen; our 1st Battalion was called on to crack the strong point.

The Germans—a few squads of infantrymen armed with burp guns and ordered to delay us as long as possible—retreated from house to house as the Americans chased them. First Battalion men caught their first shelling, but suffered no casualties as it was evidently unobserved though planned fire. The shells fell in a field through which our men would have passed in about one more minute.

Schu mines caused the battalion's first serious casualties. Hunting cover from machine gun bursts, men from A and B companies rolled into ditches only to be blown up on buried mines. The battalion aid station treated 17 men with feet injured or blown off during the evening their first day of real action.

Reorganizing around a cluster of burning farmhouses, the battalion took off by moonlight and moved over 1000 yards through turnip and sugar-

beet fields behind a rolling barrage. Artillery and mortars blasted an area 150 yards ahead, then the doughboys moved up, hit the ground, and tried to keep warm while another barrage was laid ahead of them. By 0430 the battalion was on its objectives and had dug in.

The whole regiment then moved to bivouac areas in the vicinity of Seppe, Holland, to assemble for the assault crossing of the Mark river.

The regiment just dug in and waited, converting foxholes into dugouts and using neighboring haystacks to make "overstuffed slit-trenches".

Rumors again came to the fore, the most prominent one being that German peace emissaries had flown to London and that it was all over but the shouting. The Mark river was to prove a little different.

Patrols made it over the Mark and brought back prisoners. Most of the men huddled around small fires, cleaned and recleaned their weapons, and listened to the rumble of heavy British artillery.

On the evening of November 2 the outfit marched to the assembly area. The 2nd Battalion was to spearhead the crossing with the 1st in support and the 3rd in reserve.



LT CECIL H. BOLTON, CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR
(See page 154)

The artillery preparation was delivered by more than 120 British and American guns of all calibers. Fire was concentrated on the town of Standardbuiten, some 200 yards across the river; Cannon company threw 600 rounds into town between 2000 and 2100. High explosives ripped up the town and fiercely cracking time fire inundated the fields with a flood of lethal steel; Standardbuiten seemed to rise and fall with each successive barrage as though it were undergoing a series of earthquakes.

At 2100 the 2nd Battalion jumped off. The men had to move over a high dike on the south side of the river to reach the water and were exposed to a rain of small arms fire as they scrambled over the broad earthen dike with their assault boats. A footbridge was established only to be blown out time and again; most men went over the Mark in boats. A few yards beyond the river itself was another stream, a canal, almost as wide and about four feet deep. The open area between the two streams was flat and exposed to grazing small arms fire. After wading the second stream, the men plunged into shell holes which pocked the several hundred yards of open ground between them and the houses of Standradbuiten. Mortar and small arms fire was intense here, but the battalions advanced in short rushes and some Germans emerged from the houses to surrender.

Although the defense was sporadic, it was necessary to use grenades and bayonets in a few of the houses. Cleverly concealed snipers harassed the doughfeet continually. It was during this action that the regiment's first Congressional Medal of Honor was won. Lt Cecil H. Bolton, accompanied by Pfc Martin Specht, and Pfc Wallace Worley, knocked out two machine gun nests and an 88mm gun which were holding up the battalion's advance and inflicting extremely heavy casualties. Lt Bolton got the CMH; Specht and Worley won Silver Stars.

Standardbuiten, like many Dutch towns, was strung out for nearly a mile along a highway with

a row of houses on each side of the road. Machine guns at each end of the road swept it with intermittent fire, but the companies got across in squad rushes. Just across the highway were some more of the drainage ditches (travel books call them canals) which were to keep the men soaking wet for the rest of the Holland campaign. This one was about eight feet wide and waist deep with a double strand barbed wire fence running down the middle of it. Men loaded with ammunition—plus many a lightly-laden doughfoot who plunged pell-mell off the highway—got tangled up in the wire and cursed all travel folders of scenic Holland.

All in all, it was a blazing, maddening night. Men were killed. Survivors were often lost and uncertain as to where it was safe to try to rejoin their platoons. Houses, barns, and haystacks burned fiercely on all sides, often silhouetting the men in the open fields.

Once out in the fields away from town, men saw the pattern of the fighting that was to occupy the next few days. Artillery was placed on strong points and the mop-up work was left to reserves. Water-filled ditches that criss-crossed the fields were often covered by machine gunners who would let the scouts get across before opening fire and it became necessary to sneak one man across at a time.

The whole area between the Mark river and the Maas estuary (the Maas was our division's objective) is completely flat. Each farmer's field is bounded by ditches; larger areas are fenced in by dikes with roads built along the tops. You could jump the ditches for awhile, unless you had a heavy load of ammunition or a mortar base plate, but you couldn't keep it up all night and you soon broke down and waded, often having a tough time climbing up the slippery banks to get out of them.

As a result, everyone was wet to the skin all the time. Constant sniper fire, as well as plenty of intermittent shelling, kept the doughboys pinned to their foxholes when not actually attacking. Trench-

foot was almost inevitable. The men could take a chance and warm themselves by burning buildings, but snipers were active. Straw piles were attractive, but many of them were booby-trapped—tug on a bundle and you activated a hidden grenade.

The Germans customarily dug in on the reverse slopes of the dikes and set up positions in houses along the roads. They masked their mortars behind houses, making it extremely difficult to knock them out. Machine guns were set up in culverts, at road junctions, and in holes beside houses, as well as at each end of the drainage ditches. Tanks fired from dug-in positions.

Many short range skirmishes occurred between Americans on one side of a dike and Germans on the other. Once a German company attempting to outflank A company walked straight into the guns of Company B and were cut down in heaps as B's riflemen and attached D company machine gunners opened up on them at 30 yards range.

One typical piece of action occurred when the 1st Battalion swept past a strongly-defended house set in a large field. Company A, moving up as the reserve company in the battalion, was pinned down by heavy small arms fire from the woods surrounding the house, and from the house itself. Company A decided to assault the house from the rear, and while the rest of the company moved around to the right, one platoon was detached to reduce the house.

Blasting doors and windows with bazooka fire, Lt Halas and eight of his men rushed the house. After a vicious, close-in bayonet and grenade duel, the first-floor defenders were put out of action with four dead and three wounded. The rest of the Germans surrendered after more grenading. Sixteen men and one officer were captured.

All the standard ruses were employed by the German defenders. One machine gun would place overhead fire down a highway; any doughboy attempting to cross the road would be cut down by another gun firing grazing fire. They attempted to hurt

morale by shelling the companies as soon as American guns would open up on them, timing their barrages so that the doughboys would blame American artillery for the shells they caught. There were several instances of Germans yelling "Kamerad!" and then opening fire if Joe Doughboy stuck his head up.

Even the medics were never certain as to how they would be treated. Sometimes they were fired on deliberately, sometimes accidentally, and sometimes the Krauts would hold their fire for them. A lieutenant and sergeant from the 1st Battalion aid station drove a jeep right through the lines one black night and were captured.

Shouting wildly and firing into the air, German units would attempt to scare the doughboys off or make them give away their positions. The flat terrain made for perfect observation. Smoking during daylight hours was forbidden; it was permissible to smoke at night only if a towel or raincoat was put over your head. Blankets were put in squad rolls and would be brought up on kitchen trucks in those rare instances when vehicles could move over exposed highways. Roads were frequently mined, and shattered jeeps were a common sight.

On the morning of November 3 the 2nd Battalion lost its first of a series of commanders when Lt Col Perry was wounded by shell fire. The battalion, after partially reorganizing, set out for de Kreek in the order G, E, F. Everything except the kitchen sink was thrown at them, and that came by about 15 minutes later. Company E men claim that the only reason that the sink was late was that the Jerries were using it for a machine gun nest. Heavy enemy artillery and enemy tanks poured direct fire from a high dike on the left where they roamed at will out of range of bazookas, the only anti-tank weapon available. The ranks of the 2nd Battalion were thinned out and the men were pinned down in the muddy fields for the rest of the day. That afternoon a bridge was completed and one anti-tank gun was brought up but was soon knocked out by enemy

Once a church in Ruephen, Holland.



88mm fire. Casualties had to be evacuated under cover of darkness.

On November 4 the 3rd Battalion, which had been sweating out heavy enemy shelling in de Kreek, received orders to take Objective 16, the town of Noordhoek, while the 2nd Battalion was taking Objective 14. At 1000 on November 4, the 3rd Battalion, moving on a 10-yard front on the left side

of the dike, ditch inclusive, attacked Noordhoek with the third platoon of Company K leading.

Contrary to the Officers' Candidate School solution, the point consisted of the platoon leader, the platoon sergeant, and the platoon guide—Lt Skinner, T/Sgt Akin, and S/Sgt Gropp. The men of the third platoon fought their way house by house into Noordhoek, while the 2nd Battalion, G company

leading, pushed to on to Objective 14 to capture some 80-odd Krauts.

It shouldn't happen, but it did happen to G company when it was setting up in the fields prior to attacking Point 14. Some 300 yards away that foggy morning they saw some men digging in and naturally assumed it to be F company, as Lt Earl King had been told that F company was to dig in in approximately that location. They decided to send out a patrol just to make certain and discovered that they had allowed the Germans to dig in within effective carbine range of their own positions.

A similar incident happened to the 2nd and 3rd Battalions when K company drove about 200 Jerries from Noordhoek. The Germans fled safely across the fields, with the 3rd Battalion afraid to shoot as they thought that it might be the 1st Battalion and the 1st Battalion on the flank likewise withholding fire because they thought it was the 3rd Battalion.

All day long the 2nd and 3rd Battalions were harassed by an SP back of Noordhoek, but it was finally knocked out by 81's firing HE Heavy. A Canadian gun crew came into town towing a 16-pounder and proceeded to blast away at anything and everything. They were quite chagrined that they had not arrived sooner.

Company I secured and buttoned up Objective 17 and 18—a couple of grease pencil goose eggs up to the left of Noordhoek—and the battle of Holland was over for the Seagulls.

Among the many prisoners captured by the regiment was a German captain who paid a left-hand compliment when he said, "It was impossible. We were dug in and had movable armor. Only superior armor could have moved us out of our positions. The Americans are crazy". This statement did not have to be translated as the irate captain spoke fluent English.

The northern approaches to Antwerp were clear and the Seagulls moved back to the foxholes they had dug in the assembly area near Seppe, Holland.

Holland had cost the regiment 1400 casualties—673 killed, wounded, and missing; the remainder evacuated with trench-foot, diarrhea, and chest ailments. The German casualties inflicted by the 413th were far greater than those the Seagulls had suffered. For physical roughness, nothing the outfit would meet later would be as bad; only Putzlohn, Inden, and Lamersdorf would be more bloody. Replacements were picked up and the regiment was deemed ready to enter the fray again.

THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE



A DEATHLY STILLNESS.

THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE

November 9, after two miserable nights in an assembly area on a hill above Aachen, the 413th relieved the battle-weary men of the 18th Regiment of the First Infantry Division which, after encircling Aachen, had held defensive positions a short distance east of the battered city. As the men moved into the pillboxes and wrecked houses which were to be their homes for the next week, they were aware that the positions were not suitable for a rest cure.

German direct fire weapons continually bounced armor-piercing rounds off the reinforced concrete emplacements, high explosive mortar shells dug new holes in the mud, and fast-firing machine guns clipped twigs from the already torn trees which appeared here and there on the scarred and littered hills. With all this, the scheduled relief was accomplished without a single casualty. "Ravell's B"—an area so named by the 18th Infantry—was occupied by the 1st Battalion; the 2nd Battalion took over Crucifix Hill; the 3rd moved into the crumbling houses of shell-torn Verlautenheide.

Life on the line was nervewracking. Although the men who were left were by now seasoned veterans they still grew apprehensive when darkness fell. Extensive minefields had been laid around all positions by both the Americans and the Germans

and everyone hated to venture forth at night. Snipers with burp guns infiltrated our positions at night and made the evening water and ration details hazardous as well as tiresome. It was no fun to flounder through the mud through forests on a pitch-black night with a burp gun spraying in your direction every few yards, and a heavy case of C rations didn't make it any easier.

Everyone experienced "pillbox fever" to some extent. Living conditions in the pillboxes, wrecked buildings, and fox-holes were cramped; squads were often isolated for days and the constant incoming artillery, coupled with the monotony of seeing the same faces day in and day out, soon brought nerves to a raw edge. Since the area was under observation by day and frequented by German patrols at night, it was impossible to bring hot chow up to the line and the men, already pretty well beaten up from the rugged existence in Holland, soon fell sick in large numbers. Diarrhea and trench-foot were the main complaints. Battalions evacuated 20 men a day with trench-foot and would have sent back many more if a quota system had not been established.

Notwithstanding, plans were afoot for a large offensive which would continue the First Army's advance into Germany. Field Order 10 directed that the regiment would attack on the left flank of the division's zone of action. The Seagulls were to keep contact with the 30th Infantry Division on the north. That was all there was to the order—D day and H hour were not specified. A verbal order came through which tentatively set November 11 as the day for the jump off. The 413th was assigned a series of five objectives which was to take it about seven miles northeast and would terminate at a town called Inden. But that was a long way off and was merely a name to the Joe shivering in a damp pillbox or huddling deep in a muddy foxhole, trying to escape the cold drizzle; most Joes didn't even know the names of the objectives.

On the morning of the 10th, with Company A of the 750th Tank Battalion and Company A of the



These were to be our homes.

692nd Tank Destroyer Battalion, the regiment was prepared for the attack, but rain had turned the hill roads into a sea of black, clinging mud and postponed the jump-off. Patrols were maintained, the artillery continued to pound observed enemy positions, and the men stood long stretches of guard in muddy foxholes. Replacements were brought to the companies several times during these last few days; Jerry's perfect observation from hill-crest pillboxes enabled him to shell many of the new arrivals as they were coming up. Although in combat for less than a month, the men from the 413th were as war weary as the men they had relieved, but it was to be another month before they were to be given a rest.

It was to the right of Verlautenheide that K company men started throwing hand grenades at bobbing German helmets in a communication trench 30 yards away. The Germans retaliated in kind. A grenade

duel continued until near darkness when a German, using perfect English, called out, "Hey fellows! What say we call this off till tomorrow?"

Orders were finally given that the attack would start at 1245 on the 16th of November. The day dawned clear and cool. Early morning sunlight reflected from pools of mud and water, catching the moisture on the scarred trees which glittered as if jeweled. The 1st Battalion was to withdraw from its positions to facilitate support of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions which were to attack directly from their positions. Shortly after 1100 close support raids by fighter planes and large-scale attack by 1500 medium and heavy bombers helped to clear the way for the ground attack.

Then came the jump-off. Company E attempted to take two pillboxes, designated as numbers 42 and 43, but the assault teams did not get their supporting fire and were turned back. Company I threw 1500



Slave labor helped build these.

motar rounds into the east end of Verlautenheide but couldn't budge the Jerries out of their few remaining houses. Two tanks went to help I company but threw tracks when they hit American mines.

Company I formed assault teams and, went to work on three pillboxes. The assault on 50 went off just as the training manuals say one should, and 30 Heinies came out saying Kamerad. Pfc Joe Schallmoser left his weapons in 50 and, taking one German officer with him, went out to 51 where he was informed that the commanding officer was in 52. Braving intense American artillery fire which was saturating the enemy-held area, Schallmoser went to 52. The CO wine and dined him but refused to surrender. Schallmoser returned to our lines—followed by about 20 Heinies who didn't see eye to eye with their CO

The Jerries tried a ruse to evacuate the men from 50 when it was hard-pressed driving a half-track

ambulance right up to it within 600 yards of the muzzles of our tanks. No one fired at the ambulance but everyone poured all the lead he could at the pillbox. The German drivers sedately drove away.

While the other battalions buttoned up for the night, the supporting 1st Battalion marched to Eilendorf. The 1st was being marched hither and yon as reserve unit for the division.

On the morning of the 17th, the assault battalions again jumped off to secure the Verlautenheide area and finish off the remaining pillboxes. The enemy had retreated to new positions and had left numerous booby traps but the pillboxes were empty. The lead companies, E, G, I and L, were frequently held up by the 30th Division's failure to keep pace with them and secure their flanks.

For two days our positions were consolidated and the main activities were patrols. To approach the next objectives, Rohe and Helrath, the villages of

Wambach and Weiden had to be secured. After extensive patrolling, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions jumped into the attack again at 0800 on the morning of the 19th. Advance was steady and subject only to sporadic mortar and machine gun fire. Within two hours Wambach and Weiden were ours; the 2nd Battalion took 60 prisoners out of Weiden.

During the night, a cold rain again soaked the roads and fields. It was still raining the next morning when the 2nd Battalion sloshed through the slippery mud to assault Rohe. It was during this action that Captain Roger Rees, 2nd Battalion, won his DSC.

Nearing Rohe, resistance became determined, but heavy barrages by the artillery and Cannon company enabled them to get a toenail-hold on the town. Once in town, they had to fight it out with several Jerry tanks. Fierce fighting raged for hours and continued intermittently all night, terminating finally the next noon.

The 1st Battalion was now committed. Instead of hitting the enemy from the front which was being stubbornly defended, the 1st, with A company leading, passed through the lines of the 30th Division and executed a flanking maneuver which took the enemy totally by surprise. Supported by one platoon of tanks, A company alone entered the town of Helrath at dusk and by nightfall had gained the central intersection of the town. During that night, the enemy infiltrated behind the lines and cut off A company from the rest of the battalion. Several men herding German prisoners to the rear were ambushed. One American was found brutally cut to pieces by bayonets.

With the coming of daylight, the rest of the battalion moved into the beleaguered town and systematically cleared it in a series of bitterly fought house-to-house battles. Shortly after noon the town was sewed up, although isolated parties of surrender-minded Jerries still kept coming out of houses. One such group was taken by the Intelligence and Recon-

naissance platoon which was entering the town late in the morning.

It was at Helrath that the manpower shortage became evident when the regimental CP enlisted staff, scurrying about fixing blackouts after being delayed in their advance to the town, were treated to the sight of the regimental executive officer, Lt Col Stanley Lonning, sweeping the CP floor.

The 3rd Battalion moved to Helrath to prepare to jump off for Putzlohn which lay behind Durwiss, the 1st Battalion's next objective.

The 1st Battalion, after a hurried reorganization, jumped off for Durwiss in a daylight attack across almost a thousand yards of open, muddy fields. The companies shouldered their way into town through a terrific volume of mortar, machine gun, artillery, and small arms fire. Company A suffered its heaviest casualties in the half hour before entering town; B company, which also got pinned down, lost almost a platoon. German observers hiding in a bypassed shed on the lip of an immense open coal pit at the edge of town had obtained perfect fire on the approaching 1st Battalion.

Durwiss was buttoned up only after eery skirmishes in the reinforced cellars and connecting tunnels which had served as air raid shelters and barracks for the German defenders.

The play was now set up for an attack on the strong line of prepared positions which the enemy held from Lohn, Putzlohn, Hill 272 & 303, and Weisweiler. Evidently his intentions were to delay our advances west of the Roer river while committing as few reinforcements as possible, using a defense in depth. The battles were getting more and more vicious, the towns more strongly defended. Jerry's rear guard elements would hold off our striking forces while the main body of his troops would withdraw to reorganize for a slashing counterattack which was usually tank-supported.

Jerry's inability to hold the Inde river with the towns of Putzlohn, Inden, Lamersdorf Altdorf.



Sometimes cameras or pistols.

Lucherberg, Merken, and Pier was to force the coming "Bulge" offensive of von Rundstedt to head far south through the Ardennes instead of following the Cologne to Aachen autobahn. This four-lane, concrete highway was the only good military route from Nijmegen in northern Holland to the Metz-Saarbrücken area in northeastern France. The 104th took the towns astride the autobahn itself; the 30th Division on the north ground through more towns to Julich, and the 1st Division on the south cleared the Hurtgen forest in a bloody fight against time fire, mines, booby traps, and dug-in riflemen.

The First Army went from Aachen to the Roer the hard, bloody, infantry-artillery way, but this "war of attrition" was, in the end, harder on Jerry—General Eisenhower, among others, says that it was here in November that the German learned the hard truth of coming defeat.

This regiment's 3rd Battalion was ordered to take Putzlohn. The 3rd Battalion, 120th Regiment, 30th Division, was to take the town of Lohn at the same time, the two battalions of separate divisions coordinating their attacks. The only available departure

Prisoners back to the rear.





Warm only in the day time—cold and mud soaked at night.

area for both units was the village of Fronhoven, which the 30th had just taken on the evening of the 21st. The village was not entirely clear of German troops when our 3rd Battalion moved into its assembly area. Company L, on the right, was to take a patch of high ground south and west of Putzlohn, known as Hill 272 & 303. Company I on the left was to enter Putzlohn.

Hill 272 & 303, a continuous hill mass where grazing fire was possible for hundreds of yards in all directions, was to prove extremely rough. In I company's sector, 800 to 1000 yards of flat, naked ground sloped upward from Fronhoven to Putzlohn. The town of Lohn lay approximately 800 yards north of Putzlohn.

The enemy defense consisted of four strong points, Lohn, Putzlohn, Hill 272 & 303, and Weisweiler. They were mutually supporting with continuous communication trenches running the entire length of the defensive set-up. The Jerries had absolutely no intention of making a strategic withdrawal, and back of them General Model was screaming "Hold that line!" Later developments proved that the Germans needed the Inde river as a line of departure from which to retake Aachen.

Company I reached Hill 272 and met a determined enemy and a series of savage counterattacks supported by tanks. It had been raining and the mud was knee-deep, mud that soaked through every stitch of clothing and into every corner of the weapons, leav-

ing the men only hand grenades to beat back enemy assaults. The supply of hand grenades was soon exhausted. Three officers were killed attempting to reorganize their men and the defenseless company was ripped to shreds. Company L initially took 100 prisoners whom they kept in the trenches with them for most of the day. Later in the day, a few men started to take the prisoners back to the PW collecting point. The Americans' bodies were found later and nothing was heard of the 100 captured Germans. For more than 24 hours a state of confusion reigned as to which was Hill 272 & 303 and where was L company. The tally afterwards listed 78 men missing from that one company.

Company I on the left, its second platoon leading, started off for Putzlohn behind an artillery barrage. The barrage ended, Jerry dropped two successive barrages, and then all was quiet. The platoon leader

and the platoon sergeant in the lead, had advanced to within "spitting range" of the enemy entrenchments surrounding Putzlohn when the Jerries cut loose with everything they had, which was plenty. Lt Sullivan and T/Sgt Whidhalm were practically cut in two by a burst from a German tank, and the second platoon of Company I was missing. The third platoon of I company, which had been following the second platoon, was also rendered ineffective.

Pfc Linford Mutter, who spoke fluent German, was captured along with four others. Mutter had been playing dead, but the Jerries turned him over, discovered his ruse, and took him to a house in Putzlohn. He started his attempt to influence his captors by giving them a pack of cigarettes. Finally he succeeded in obtaining his own release and a half-hour truce to evacuate the wounded. He not only suc-

Mud every plodding step.





BY THE SWORD . . .



. . . MEN FALL



AND THE PEOPLE ARE HOMELESS . . . WITHOUT HOPE



. WITHOUT FOOD

ceeded in getting the wounded off the field but he also got all the survivors back to our lines.

The 3rd Battalion lost four out of its five supporting tanks that day.

Just off their line of departure, the 3rd Battalion of the 120th Infantry was cut to ribbons and only one company commander with about a dozen men succeeded in entering Lohn. They hung on until ordered to withdraw later that afternoon, leaving conditions as they had been on our left.

Our attempts to take Putzlohn had come to naught, and the battalion commander was ready to throw all his remaining strength in with the 120th Regiment's attack on Lohn. The withdrawal of the elements of the 120th in Lohn left everyone in the overcrowded village of Fronhoven in a panic. The Jerries opened up an incessant barrage of everything including Screaming Mimis. The enemy held complete sway over the disputed ground that day.

On the following day, Thanksgiving, undermanned K company attacked in the pre-dawn darkness and beat its way into the southwest corner of Putzlohn and repelled several counterattacks by eight tanks and 100 infantrymen. Company K was under a heavy artillery barrage and all communications were out. Three men volunteered to go back with prisoners and try to pick up a radio for communication. They got through the enemy lines all right, but on the way back Sgt Ladner with a 300 radio on his back got killed. Sgt Slover, however, managed to get through with his 300 radio. With the radio the battalion was able to direct artillery fire and repulse attacks by enemy tanks. Frequencies on the radio net had to be changed as the Germans had captured the radio carried by Sgt Ladner. Company I, mounted on five tanks, tried to batter its way to Putzlohn to reinforce K company, but the Germans knocked out three tanks and one of the two that

escaped had three holes in it. Company K was still alone.

In the darkness on the 23rd, the enemy strengthened his lines around Putzlohn. The 1st Battalion was ordered to replace the battered 3rd Battalion. Company B, guided by Sgt Smith of K company, marched in the dark to Putzlohn, passing through the enemy lines without incident. At the same time a German company marched through the streets of Putzlohn without accident because K company thought that it was B company. Company B buttoned up in one large house until dawn when the two companies succeeded in mopping up the town.

Company C relieved the remnants of L company on Hill 303 Thanksgiving afternoon. The 120th had in the meanwhile taken Lohn. Company A and the remainder of the 1st Battalion moved into Lohn. Lohn, Putzlohn, and Hill 272 & 303 were ours. Anxious eyes watched the towers of Weisweiler waiting for good news from the 414th attack.

For three days the 1st Battalion remained in position in and around Putzlohn, protecting the right flank of the 414th as it advanced on Weisweiler. The 2nd Battalion had moved to Durwiss when that town was vacated by the 1st Battalion. After a few days rest, the 3rd Battalion returned to Putzlohn and the 1st Battalion went to Durwiss. During this comparatively slack period, much needed replacements came into the line companies and reorganization took place.

Weisweiler had not yet been completely cleared and our next operations depended upon its being in our hands. When that city finally fell, the 2nd Battalion moved through it to the even more recently captured town of Frenz. All for the purpose of setting up the next play, the 1st Battalion moved to the outskirts of Lohn and the 3rd Battalion stayed in Putzlohn. All hell was about to break loose.

LAMERSDORF



An F company mortar section goes into action.

Riflemen of 2nd Bn hunt for Germans in the brush.





McKellar fires at Krauts near Morsenich.

LAMERSDORF

The 2nd Battalion was ordered to march up to Frenz through Weisweiler and attack the river town of Lamersdorf before the 1st Battalions attack on Inden jumped off, but plans were changed and the two battalions launched their attacks simultaneously.

On the night of November 28, the 2nd Battalion marched through elements of the 414th in Weisweiler toward the recently cleared town of Frenz which also contained some men from the 414th. On the way, they were subjected to intense artillery and mortar fire which cut many men off from Frenz and



Germany was no parade ground.

killed the battalion commander, Lt Col Nielson. Captain Rees took charge and the rest of the battalion double-timed into Frenz during a lull in the fire and prepared to jump off to Lamersdorf at 2000.

While fighting in Holland, medics had often carried weapons for protection because there the Krauts did not respect the Red Cross insigna, but here in Germany they had accorded it as much protection as possible. The Jerries would allow nothing to travel between Weisweiler and Frenz except ambulances which continuously evacuated wounded without mishap. The ambulances had to drive out of the security of Frenz to within 500 yards of the enemy lines, then 200 yards parallel to the enemy, and then down the main street of Frenz.

High ground in the vicinity of Lucherberg afforded the enemy superb observation which was only half-neutralized when Cannon company and the artillery blanketed the area with smoke.

Cannon company caught its worst shelling when it moved to Putzlohn to give maximum support to the attacking forces. Both direct and indirect fire poured in on the harassed cannoneers. After a while, it became almost impossible to fire the guns—the men timed the enemy fire and dashed to their guns between bursts, fired one round, and dove back into their holes. Two howitzers were severely chipped and many casualties were inflicted. The company had to pull back to a more tenable position.

All was quiet and all seemed to be going according to plan for the first half hour or so, but no sooner had the Battalion moved to the forward houses in town, preparatory to jumping off, than the Jerries started to throw in everything. Heaviest casualties were suffered by the reserve company in the center of town. So intense was the artillery fire that an attack by the enemy seemed imminent; the 2nd Battalion waited until the heavy shelling ceased, so the jump-off was one hour late from Frenz.

With E company on the left and F company on the right, the 2nd Battalion moved out from the comparative safety of Frenz toward Lamersdorf, some 800 to 1000 yards of open ground away. The Germans allowed the two companies to get well out in the open before they opened fire. Machine guns swept the ranks and incoming artillery reached a concentration of 60 rounds per minute. Although it had moved only 300 yards, the battalion became pinned down and dug in to hold the ground it had gained. All day long the men sweated out terrifying barrages from the mass of enemy artillery which controlled the approaches to Lamersdorf. Forty-one gun positions were located by our observers—and there were as many as six guns in each position.

Shortly after dark the same day, E and F companies withdrew from their holes in the fields to reorganize in Frenz. About 0500, they moved quietly out in a night attack up to within about 200 yards of the town. There they lost the element of surprise as they hit some beet fields and their movements

were heard by the Germans who immediately cut loose with everything. The Americans had to withdraw from the murderous fire and again had to reorganize for another attack, the third. The first platoon of G company was sent up to reinforce F company. Company F, reinforced, located some communication trenches that lead into town. They followed the trenches and got into the outskirts of Lamersdorf, while E company remained just outside of town in the communication trenches.

By nightfall the Jerries had brought several tanks into the battle and began a series of vicious counterattacks, forcing the withdrawal of the remainder of reinforced F company and the remainder of E company.

It was in this section that a German tank rapped its 88mm gun on a window of a house occupied by T/Sgt Pederson and half his platoon from G company. The men were forced to take cover in the cellar and German infantrymen immediately came in on top of them and took T/Sgt Pederson and 10

For many—a one way road.



of his men prisoner. A few men played dead and later returned to their organization.

Although not in town any longer, the battalion was in a good position to regain its lost ground. Elements of three companies were organized as one fighting unit. Intense fire from the high ground around Lucherburg still kept movement of the attacking battalion at a minimum, but after two artillery battalions concentrated their fire on the observed Jerry gun positions and two more battalions of artillery concentrated on a Jerry strongpoint east of the Inde river, the incoming fire slackened somewhat.

Later that night, the battalion inched its way forward and again entered Lamersdorf. Tanks which had been committed as support for the 2nd Battalion took a severe beating as they attempted to get into the fight. Three of them were knocked out and some were bogged down in the mud. The nerve-racking house-to-house fighting continued and by mid-afternoon on the third day of the attack, the 2nd Battalion had reached the center of town.

The situation had been taking a turn for the better but it now reversed itself. Strong, tank-supported

counterattacks forced the attacking battalion back to the first four houses in town. Tank reinforcements heading for Inden received a last-minute change in orders and one platoon swung south to help out the 2nd Battalion. With their arrival and the commitment of the remainder of G company, which had been whittled down by the tremendous artillery fire, a coordinated attack was launched at 1730.

Again the men crouched in doorways and searched cellars for Jerries. Little by little, taking heavy casualties, the battalion inched its way back toward the center of town and by 2130 advance patrols of G company had penetrated to the northern edge of town. A few snipers who had been bypassed in the dark continued to harass the attackers but by midnight the backbone of enemy resistance had been broken. The Jerries withdrew their remaining forces, excepting scattered groups which were unable to get out. Although the Kraut artillery fire did not let up, the 2nd Battalion had secured Lamersdorf.

Early on the morning of the 30th, elements of the 415th relieved the gallant battalion and it moved to Durwiss for a 10-day rest. Ten-man platoons were common throughout the hard-hit battalion.

INDEN



"WE CAUGHT HELL IN INDEN . . ."

INDEN

On the 28th of November, the 1st Battalion moved out of positions near Lohn to attack the town of Inden and to secure a bridgehead across the Inde river. At 0430, under cover of darkness, the battalion passed through elements of the 120th Infantry and started to slosh through the muddy fields lying to the north of town. The lead unit, Company C, managed to slip into the northern portion of town unobserved, but B company was discovered and was subjected to heavy machine gun, mortar, and small arms fire which pinned it down on open ground outside of town.

The battalion's plan of attack had been to move directly east in a column of companies until the lead company crossed "Highway 56" which lead northward from the town of Inden, whereupon the two leading companies were to make a turn to the right to enter Inden abreast, C company on the left of the highway and B company on the right. However, in the darkness C company lead off ahead of B, the element of surprise was lost, and B company was pinned down about 50 yards from the edge of town even though a heavy rolling barrage had preceded both companies all the way. Company A, which was to follow B company by approximately 500 yards, ran into difficulty in the hills outside of town.

By this time our barrage on Inden had lifted, but the 30th Division's barrage on Altdorf was still in progress. Several buildings were burning in Altdorf and the church steeple stood out in the glow. Altdorf lay to the left of Inden and A company, thinking that the church steeple was in Inden, went toward it. A few hundred yards out of town A company spotted some troops that they thought were B company men and called to them. The troops turned out to be Jerries and their answer was a hail of burp gun, machine gun, and SP fire. After a tough skirmish, A company knocked out the machine guns, forced the SP to withdraw, and went on into what they still thought was Inden. So A company entered Altdorf, one kilometer north of Inden, and joined elements of the 120th Infantry which were attacking the town.

Previous aerial bombardment had reduced Inden to rubble and had knocked out four enemy tanks. There were, however, many more panzerwagons rumbling through the town, and C company battled furiously all day.

Inden was not a country village; it was a small city which had had a pre-war population of approximately 10,000. Most of the town was on the west side of the Inde river and it was one of the few remaining bridgeheads left the Germans. The enemy was making preparations for a large-scale counter-offensive in the Aachen sector; Inden held a heavy concentration of enemy troops and armor and orders were to hold the town at all costs.

Company A remained in Altdorf all the first day. Company B could not enter Inden and was forced to pull back and dig in on a rear-slope defense outside the town. The third platoon of C company reached the center of town and the second platoon seized the northern most bridge across the river. The third platoon of C company was counterattacked soon after reaching the center of town. The counter-attack consisted of Jerry infantry and three tanks; Pfc Frank Moralez, armed only with an M1 rifle with grenade launcher, took it upon himself to re-

pulse the attack. His self-appointed mission was accomplished, but Pfc Moralez was killed doing it. He was awarded the DSC posthumously for this action.

Under cover of darkness, A company moved south to Inden and began the relief of elements of C company. The first platoon of C company moved to a factory and reinforced C company's second platoon.

Battered B company received orders that it would be relieved by Company I and so withdrew to Lohn to reorganize. Company I moved out to relieve B company, thinking that it was still in Inden. The company commander and two-thirds of the company ended up in Altdorf. One platoon leader who had studied his maps managed to get his platoon into Inden.

Most of C company's second platoon was holding the bridgehead across the northernmost bridge in town and occupying a group of houses near the bridge. The Germans had set heavy demolition charges on this bridge, but the engineers managed to render these charges ineffective. The remainder of C company occupied a factory on the west side of the river which also held one platoon from A company and some D company machine gunners. Shortly after midnight, the enemy counterattacked the bridgehead with a strong force of tanks and infantry, cutting off the second platoon men from the rest of C company. The second platoon was ordered to withdraw across the river after the Krauts recaptured the west end of the bridge; Pfc Robert Thompson and Sgt Stohl swam the frigid, swift-moving river with a rope and made it fast on the opposite bank. The remainder of Lt Page's platoon then crossed the river hand over hand on the rope.

The Jerries meanwhile started up the street leading to the factory in which elements of A and C companies were set up. With three tanks and 40 infantrymen, the Jerries surrounded the factory and began plastering it with small arms, grenades, and machine guns. Blasting their way with tanks and automatic fire, the Krauts knocked out two machine guns and forced their way into the lower floor of

the factory, killing or capturing all but one squad of the men who had been on the first floor. The squad that escaped managed to get out the back of the factory and join elements of A company.

M/Sgt Richardson did a "Horatius at the Bridge" act by holding the upper end of the only stairway leading to the upper floors. The Germans pulled back from the lower floor and, under a flag of truce, the Jerry commander approached the factory and demanded that the defenders of the upper two floors surrender or be blasted with 88's. Captain Gleason, CO of C company, refused to surrender and reminded the Jerry Oberleutnant that there were about 20 German prisoners in the factory who would also get blasted if the Jerries opened fire. The Krauts then took up their positions again and continued attempting with small arms and grenades to force a surrender.

Later, the German commander again demanded the surrender of the holding force and was given the same reply. The fight continued for a short time until more German tanks rolled up and started to lower the building about the heads of its gallant defenders. The Jerry commander gave the defenders a final ultimatum. After a hurried consultation the officers in the factory decided that their position was untenable—many of the men in the factory had become casualties and the roof was beginning to cave in—and it was decided to surrender. Captain Gleason's radio messages had been growing weaker and could only be heard by the SCR 300 carried by Lt Pete Branton of I company, which was also defective and could not answer back. A group of silent men listened to Captain Gleason's last message, unable to offer any assistance.

Captain Gleason and many of the men who were captured that night by the Germans have since been liberated by the Russians.

The command post of Company A was attacked shortly after this, but a gallant stand by a miscellaneous group of men held off two Jerry tanks and about 25 infantrymen. Pfc Fred Palmer was award-



S S Troops with frozen feet.

ed the Silver Star for his work with his BAR although wounded. The enemy pressure was enough to force a withdrawal to the northern section of town. Although German tanks continued to attack periodically during the night, the small toe-hold on Inden was not lost.

The next day, after reorganization, the now badly understrength companies again began clearing the town and regaining their lost ground. A supply train—nothing more than men with packboards on their backs—had entered the town the previous night to bring needed ammunition and food. Tanks which had tried to enter the town to support the embattled battalion were driven off several times, much to the chagrin of the doughboys. It was a tough situation—the worst the regiment had encountered thus far.

As soon as it became dark the remainder of I company was brought into Inden to give much needed aid, and a more intense pressure was exerted on the hard fighting enemy. The Jerries were fighting for every inch—and every inch took its toll of American lives.

High ground east of Inden gave the enemy perfect observation on all our movements. The artillery fire was intense and murderously accurate. Supplies had to be walked into town at night and, as first priority, went to ammunition, the men were forced to forage in captured larders for food. Some men butchered a heifer which they cut, fried, and ate. Most of the rough fighting and hard work occurred at night and the days were deceptively quiet except for the ever-present artillery and snipers.

To firmly secure Inden once and for all, a coordinated attack was arranged for 1500, November 30. Two companies of the 750th Tank Battalion were to sweep into Inden from the southwest and northwest while light tanks were to carry men from B company in from the west. One company of medium tanks peeled off and swung south to support the 2nd Battalion's attack on Lamersdorf, but mines and direct fire forced them back to Lohn.

Company B, riding the light tanks, got to within about 800 yards of Inden while the medium tanks reached a point about 550 yards from the town. The

light tanks withdrew and the men of Company B rushed up to protect the medium tanks. Many of the medium tanks were knocked out, the remainder withdrew, and Company B was once more pinned down in the fields outside Inden. That night B company again pulled back to reorganize.

Company K was sent in to reinforce the hard pressed forces in town and received heavy small arms and artillery fire soon after they got in. Company K cleaned out some Germans who had infiltrated behind the third platoon of C company and then made contact with the men of C company. Company K and remnants of Companies C, A, and I were now in the town, but only the northern half of the town was ours.

Preparations for the final drive on Inden were now being completed. Five medium tanks from the 750th Tank Battalion and two platoons from the 692nd TD Battalion were to enter the town ahead of L Company. Company L entered the town down

"Highway 56" and proceeded toward a scheduled rendezvous with tanks, but was ambushed before reaching that point; the tanks had not been able to make it into town anyway. Company L, cut to ribbons, withdrew to the northern part of town to reorganize. Meanwhile, 3rd Battalion Intelligence Section men had succeeded in guiding in some tanks one at a time. Company G, just out of the fight at Lamersdorf, was committed and the battered remnants of B company also entered the town.

Lt Col Summers was placed in command of all troops in Inden.

Inden was still no pushover. Our artillery observers had located 35 new artillery and mortar emplacements which the enemy had put in during the last few days and was using with a telling effect on our troops. During the day an average of 50 shells per minute was falling in our part of town. Sometimes, however, the Germans shelled their own troops because the attackers and defenders were frequently "behind each other". Progress was exceedingly slow and fights had to be made for every house and sometimes for each room. On many occasions our men would capture a room and eat the potatoes which the Jerries had been cooking when they were forced to get out.

Early that afternoon it was felt that, due to the intensity of the artillery and the tenacity of the Jerry soldiers, the town could not be buttoned up that day. Communications were difficult to obtain and more difficult to maintain—wire teams were unable to move about and could not even approach the center of town. Our casualties were extremely heavy and it became necessary to organize the 1st Battalion as a single unit because company strengths had fallen so much that it was impossible to function as separate companies. And Inden had to be taken, and taken quickly. The 414th and 415th were preparing to jump off across the Inde river the night of the 3rd of December.

During the night of the 2nd, however, the tide of battle changed. Jerry withdrew most of his tanks



German paratrooper caught at Inden sheds extra pair of pants.



1. Passing through Duren.
3. Aid men to the wounded.

2. Ten minute break.
4. 413 takes over Lengerwehe.

across the Inde and destroyed the two remaining bridges. The next morning at 0700 the final attack jumped off and, street by street, house by house, the men started clearing the town. Progress was still slow with much mortar and artillery fire hampering movement, but it was nothing like the previous days' barrages which had made it suicidal to move about. Small arms and machine guns opposed our advance but by late afternoon the town, except for a pocket of stiff resistance near the center, was mopped up. Shortly after dark this last resistance was finished off by K and B companies and patrols were sent out to investigate the bridges—all of which were found to have been destroyed.

It was quiet in Inden on the 3rd of December. Patrols researched the town to make sure no Jerries had been bypassed and the men ate their K rations in stunned silence. This was the worst they'd ever been through—and they wondered how they'd ever been able to survive. Squad strengths were down to two and three men. There was no post-battle jubilation.

It was planned to relieve the regiment so it could revert to division reserve for rest and replacements. The 3rd Battalion of the 414th moved into Inden and our foot troops started marching in the rain to Lohn where they were to board trucks for the trip to the rear.

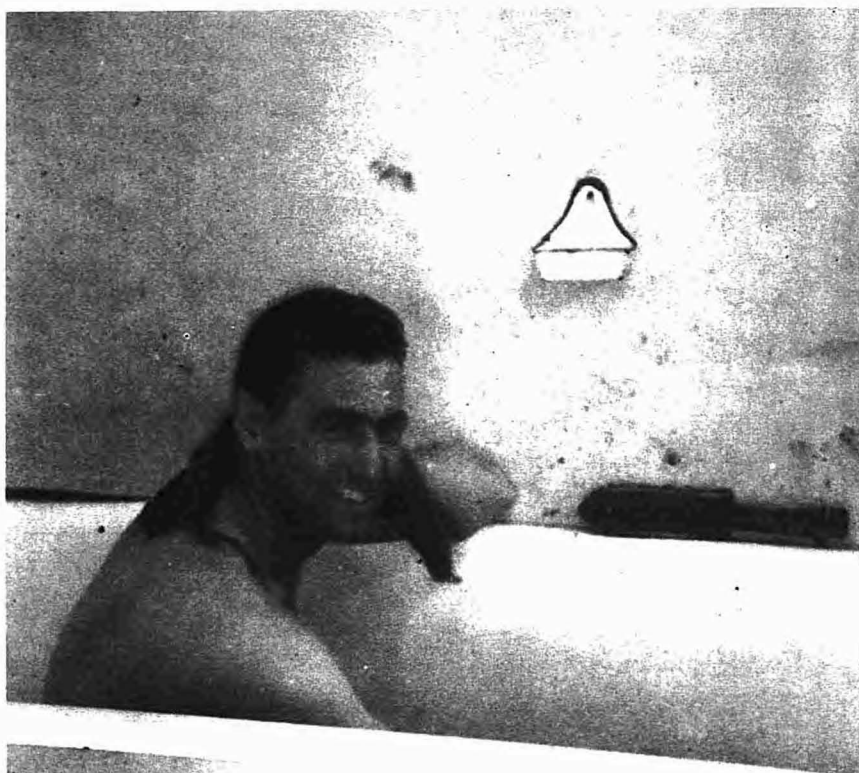


AFTER ALL THOSE MUDDY DAYS AND NIGHTS . . .

The regiment couldn't move back without incident. Several captured Germans said a large-scale attack was imminent in Inden and vicinity; a Panzer division was said to be preparing to slice through our defenses within 24 hours and attempt to drive us back. Accordingly, plans for rest were discarded and the regiment mobilized its tired units for defense. The 1st Battalion, along with Anti-tank company, went to Putzlohn and organized a defensive line. The 3rd Battalion went to Durwiss. It was another long night with half the men alerted at all times, another long night with outguards in muddy foxholes, peering intently into the inky darkness and listening tensely for the slightest sound.

By morning, the German attack had not materialized and the tired men boarded trucks for towns in the rear where they would be away from the actual fighting for at least a few days.

Following the rugged battles of Lamersdorf and Inden, the 413th was placed in division reserve. The 1st Battalion went to Helrath and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions went to Durwiss for a 10-day period of reorganization. For the first time in over a month the men were able to get showers and some good





A HOT BATH—A GIRL WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH AND A GLASS OF BEER



nights sleep. The Red Cross sent coffee and doughnuts and PX facilities were made available. Several shows were held for weary Joes right in the towns in which they were quartered. Beer and wine were brought up to the troops and the division band gave concerts. Hundreds of replacements were brought into the battalions and, through a concentrated period of infantry-tank training, were welded into the companies. Little by little the men stopped having dreams in which they were chased by packs of howling Jerries.

Toward the end of the scheduled stay, enemy air activity increased and reports of Jerry paratroopers dropping behind our lines were frequent. Patrols were active, as were stories of infiltrating German soldiers harassing Service company in Rohe. A group of men from the regiment were given passes

to Verviers, Belgium, but no sooner had they arrived in the town than they were ordered back to their outfits. The German counteroffensive had been launched to the south of us in the Ardennes forest.

Plans for our movement into a sector previously occupied by the Ninth and the 83rd Divisions were laid and after a short stay the regiment moved up to the west bank of the Roer river, which had been cleared during our stay in division reserve. The 1st Battalion relieved the 60th Infantry in the vicinity of Hoven and Mariaweyer-Hoven, the 3rd Battalion went to Gurzenich, and the 2nd Battalion relieved elements of the 83rd Division, in Mirode and Derichsweiler. Those units which we had relieved were loaded into 2½-ton trucks and rode away to the battle for the Bulge. We began our long vigil on the Roer.

LIFE ON THE RIVER



GI's at Mariawailer build vehicular bridge.

LIFE ON THE RIVER

It was the holiday season when the 413th moved on to the Roer, but Christmas and New Year's were just other days. There was no shortage of Xmas trees for those units which could have them. There was also no shortage of incoming artillery and men from the 1st Battalion were wounded while waiting for Christmas dinner.

To the south, von Rundsted's Bulge was hitting its peak. The regimental sector, enlarged to cover the area formerly held by a division, spraddled the Aachen-Cologne autobahn and Seagulls had visions of a Jerry armored column coming straight down that highway. With the regimental lines so thin, and nothing back of our lines for almost 20 miles but an Engineer detachment or two, the 413th was not exactly over-optimistic.

The jitters were not all on the GI side of the fence. A Goebbels radio announcement that Aachen was to be a Christmas present for Hitler scared all the Aachen civilians half to death, especially as the rumor-mongers elaborated the announcement to include a statement that all civilians who had refused to retreat with the Wehrmacht were traitors and would be shot in front of the cathedral on Christmas morning.

The Old Year passed quietly away with only the men on security and outpost duty aware of its demise. Midnight was only a time for being relieved—a canteen cup of steaming black coffee and a few hours sleep were the only celebration on our side of the river that night. From the enemy side of the river, which by now had become a mere brook due to freezing at the headwaters, 1st and 2nd Battalion outposts heard sounds of revelry and accordion music in the stillness of the frosty night. They reported these far-off sounds and scrunched deeper into their frozen holes.

At 0600 New Year's Day, shortly before dawn, the 413th outpost line opened up with all available weapons and put a concentration of harassing fire on the startled enemy who, in some places, was only 100 yards from our farthest outpost. Rifles, machine guns, BAR's, mortars, and even grenade launchers were fired for a long ten minutes into previously observed enemy positions, undoubtedly causing a general alert opposite the regimental line. Division artillery outfits had already given the Krauts a salute. It was our way of saying "Happy New Year's—Many Happy Returns of the Day". Jerry sent no returns.

The Battle of the Bulge reached its turning point in early January with the relief of the Bastogne garrison and it was thought that the Wehrmacht might start a diversionary offensive. The regiment planned a main line of resistance in the vicinity of Weisweiler to protect Aachen and the cities in northern Belgium. Three series of positions were dug by German civilian laborers; fire plans were coordinated and withdrawal routes surveyed. The civilians were still terrified by rumors of SS retribution for their "treason" and still doubted that these "sloppy" Americans could beat the military Wehrmacht, so they cooperated willingly.

Early in January, a system of rotating the battalions was instituted. Two battalions were kept on the river line and one was moved back to Langerwehe for a 10-day rest, reorganization, and train-



It's a hair-cropping for this fraternizing frau-
lein and that makes a
big moment for the lib-
erated Polish slave-girl.



ing. Almost everyone recognized the need of training, but everyone also wished for more emphasis on the "rest" section of the program.

Men were periodically sent back to Aachen—"the buzz-bomb area"—for showers and clean clothes. Entertainment programs were started in Langerwehe, Aachen and Stolberg where the men were able to see movies—not the latest, of course—and such live entertainment as overseas units of USO Camp Shows. Red Cross Clubmobiles dispensed huge quantities of doughnuts and coffee. Marlene Dietrich entertained men of the VII Corps, which included this division, in the Jackpot Theater in Stolberg. Men from the 413th arrived early for the opening performance and grabbed front row seats where they were afforded a fine view of the famous Dietrich legs as the star played a musical saw. Signal Corps photographers were present at the first show and, when the pictures later appeared in Life magazine, many men from the 413th could be recognized in the front seats.

Division and Corps rest camps were also organized. A 24-hour pass enabled a man to go to division rear for a shower, change of clothes, some European beer, a show, and a good night's sleep away from the tension of the front. Forty-eight hour passes to Corps camps in Vandenburg, Maastricht, and Heerlen in Holland also operated. Three-day passes to Paris took a man's mind off the war, but men usually—as the old joke contended—returned to the front for rest and rehabilitation. The war was an omnipresent influence on thinking and the river dominated the men's lives. Observation posts watched enemy movements by day and listening posts told of his movements by night. The level of the Roer river dropped until in some places it could have been waded with ease and almost with dry feet. Artillery fire was accurate and adequate enough to destroy observed enemy strong points and keep Jerry very much aware of the 104th at all times. Shortly after the middle of January, the weather moderated slightly and the river began to

rise. Everyone felt better; it was a more formidable barrier now.

Passes to Paris were the prize for the third platoon of L company after it stole across the river by night in a daring raid and came back in 22 minutes with its objective secured—a prisoner for interrogation. Mortars bracketed the patrol area with over 600 rounds and the 385th FA dumped in plenty of 105mm shells. The only American casualty was a man scratched by a machine gun burst before the platoon went across the river. It was the first actual combat for the platoon leader, Lt White, who had come from a replacement pool a few days before.

On the morning of January 19, a German officer and two enlisted men crossed to our side of the river under a flag of truce and requested a four-hour armistice to return an American medical officer and two enlisted medics who had been captured in the Bulge. They fooled someone for awhile and got back to Corps headquarters, but it was eventually decided that their request was a ruse and they were given safe conduct back to their lines.

January 26, after having been on the Roer front for 34 consecutive days, the 1st Battalion was relieved by the 2nd, which had been in Langerwehe. The 3rd Battalion constituted the right flank of the regimental zone in the town of Gurzenich.

A strong patrol from the 2nd Battalion went over the river after prisoners and, after traversing minefields, ran across two sentries in a communications trench. Lt Karl Stelljes and S/Sgt Phillip DeGregoria emptied their weapons at the Heinies, after which Lt Stelljes dropped his tommy-gun, snatched DeGregoria's rifle, and clubbed the sentries into surrendering. The patrol made it back although it sustained several casualties.

At this time the dams at the headwaters of the Roer river were opened slightly by the Germans and the river rose rapidly to almost flood stage. South of us the American juggernaut was pushing back



1. Bill Bishop mans heavy machine gun in Mariaweiler blanket factory on the Roer river.
3. Charles Meyers, Hq Co fires 20mm Italian gun into Duren. The gun throws up to 250 rounds per minute.

2. Frank Mango keeps watch on the Roer.

4. John Tolman, John Taylor, and Malcolm Stockwell dress in snow-camouflage suits before going on patrol across Roer.

the last of von Rundstedt's Bulge and the Stars and Stripes was carrying stories of the imminence of a Roer crossing—already the British north of us had begun pushing relentlessly forward.

After 10 days of hot, kitchen-cooked chow, the 1st Battalion returned to its outposts in and near Hoven and again began existing on 10-in-1 rations. The 2nd Battalion returned to Langerwehe and reverted to regimental reserve.

After six weeks of comparative inactivity, our sector now began to bustle. February 6 the 3rd Battalion was relieved by the 13th Regiment of the Eighth "Golden Arrow" Division. The next day

Company A was relieved at Hoven by the 2nd Battalion of the 415th; G company went to Geich and E company went to D'Horn-Schlich.

The men left the cellars and wrecked houses which had been home for many weeks, left all the pots and pans and bulky souvenirs which they'd collected, and took only those things which could be carried.

Division headquarters had issued a warning order that this regiment would cross the Roer river and seize the town of Birkesdorf and the northern part of Duren. Although D-Day was still unannounced, the initial plans called for a crossing in as

sault boats with the 1st Battalion on the left, the 3rd on the right, and the 2nd in reserve.

Seagull patrol activities increased due to the need for accurate information of the enemy's defenses. Newspapers said "Only patrols were active" but anyone who has ever been on a patrol will swear that this phase of tactics deserves more credit. Shortly before the 1st Battalion left Hoven, a four-man reconnaissance patrol led by S/Sgt Charles Henderson and including Sgt Rufus Johnston, Pfc James Guinn, and Pfc Charles Wilmoth, went across

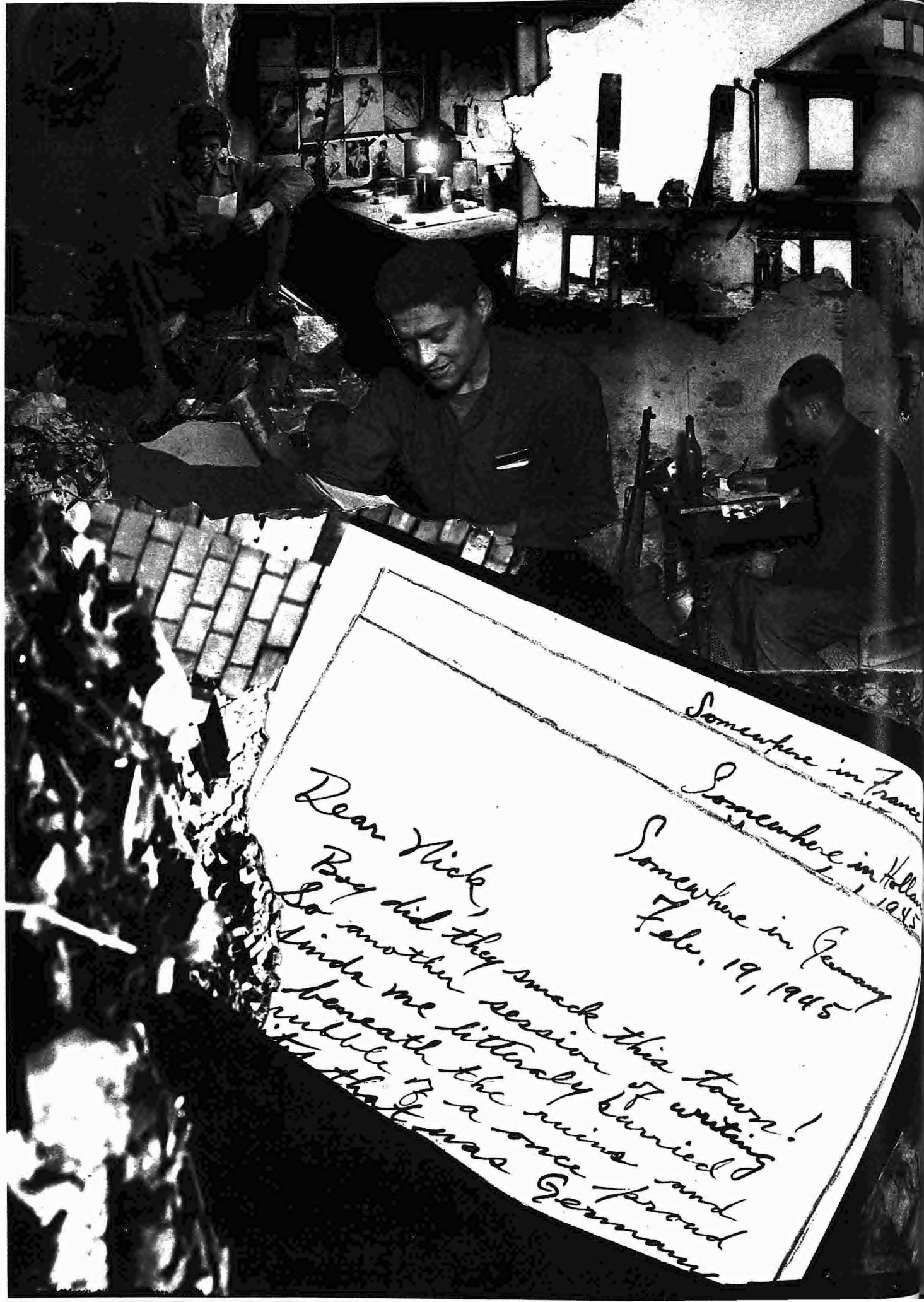
the flood river and reconnoitered a possible approach to the northern end of Birkesdorf. The route was not practicable, due to heavily-mined terrain, but all the men returned safely.

February 13 had been set as the tentative date for the crossing, but a few days prior to that time the Germans opened the penstocks and gates of the Schwammanuel dam, automatically raising the river to flood stage. What had been a little stream became a roaring torrent with currents in excess of 10 miles per hour.

1. Herbert Blum and Fred Dixon, 1st Bn Hq man A/T gun at Etchz.
3. M Co's Davitto stands guard with a "grease-gun" at Gurzenich.

2. Pvt Arms, Lt Sugel get firing data from observation post in Mariaweiler.
4. D Co's Putnam, left and Cardona, right, fire their 81mm mortar at Jerry machine gunner across Roer river.





Somewhere in France

Somewhere in Holland
1, 1945

Somewhere in Germany
Feb. 19, 1945

Dear Nick,

Boy did they smack this town!
So another session of waiting
Linda me literally buried and
beneath the ruins and
rubble of a once proud
city that was German

A small patrol from the 3rd Battalion attempted to make a crossing one night. A boat-load did slip across the swollen and turbulent river but were met by a Heinie reception committee. Quick offensive action by S/Sgt Roland Ford saved the patrol from annihilation and a safe withdrawal was made. Ford threw grenades over the bank when the Jerries opened up, then leaped on the bank and sprayed the enemy with grease-gun fire while his buddies withdrew. Ford swam back to our side, but Jerry was now alert and no further patrols were possible that night.

Small patrols went out several times every night to check the depth of the river. Much depended on the depth because a heavily-laden infantryman could not ford a rushing stream. The speed of the current was also important because Engineers could not put a bridge across if the water ran faster than six miles per hour. Currents were in excess of 10 m.p.h., not only too fast for bridge-building but also too swift for successful assault boat crossings.

Three daring engineers lost their lives in front of the huge textile factory in Mariaweiler-Hoven while attempting to reconnoiter possible crossing sites.

This factory, standing about 100 yards from the river, had a central tower which made a wonderful OP and so was the Kraut's favorite target. Interrogation of Jerry PW's later brought out the fact that it was their artillery registration point for that section of the front, a fact that the 413th had often suspected. Nevertheless everybody, including generals from Corps headquarters, and even some Air Corps "butterflies", visited this Seagull OP to see a Jerry. Every observation point in the building was filled with BC scopes, telescopes, observers' scopes, and every other type of optical instrument. Radio antennas stuck up everywhere and enough telephone wire to lay a trunk line from New York to Chicago trailed through the rear of the building.

VII Corps headquarters on February 12 directed that a sleeper patrol be sent from this regiment into the enemy-held and strongly defended town of

Birkesdorf to observe enemy movements, dispositions, and materiel. Of the many men who volunteered—more than 50—four from A company were chosen: S/Sgt Isabel M. Flores, Pfc William McIlvain, Pfc Frederick I. McCain, and Pfc Elmer Bonsehaar. After being thoroughly briefed and oriented, the men, aided by an engineer assault boat team, crossed the flooded Roer in the outskirts of Hoven. They carried trench knives, wire cutters, rations, automatic weapons with plenty of ammunition, and two carrier pigeons for communication.

Their plans called for infiltrating into a previously designated house in the northeastern corner of the town, from which they were to observe all day. They reached their objective before dawn and found that the house was occupied by a large number of enemy troops. They set up an OP in a nearby bomb crater and released one of the birds with a safe arrival message.

Throughout the long, nervewracking day the four huddled deep in the muddy hole, taking turns observing.

With the arrival, finally, of darkness, they released the second bird with another "All is well" message which also contained a final confirmation on the rendezvous later that night. At 2130 after a perfectly coordinated crossing, the four shivering men returned safely to our lines, were given clean, dry clothes and hot drinks, and were whisked to headquarters to report. The following morning, the division commander presented the four men with Silver Stars after a brief ceremony in Mariaweiler.

Tension about the crossing mounted daily. Several times D-Day was named only to be cancelled late in the afternoon. The enemy still held the Schwammanuel dams which controlled the flow and depth of the Roer. No crossing could be made while there was still the possibility of being cut off or inundated by the flood waters which the Germans could release if they demolished the dams. So the infantry sweated it out, followed the progress of the 78th Division which was approaching the



D Co's phosphorous shells keep Jerry wary in Duren.

dams, and half wished for an end to the suspense—half wished the dams would never be taken.

While the infantrymen who were actually going to have to cross the river were sweating it out, the headquarters and service troops continued working on the tremendous problem of logistics. Road and bridge data were compiled by engineers; traffic control plans were formulated; aid stations prepared for any eventualities; the streets were swept of debris to expedite moving of supplies.

All these preparations were not unobserved by the enemy on the opposite side of the river. The Jerries were making some preparations of their own. New troop shelters were built, road blocks erected, mine fields laid, demolition charges prepared, and new small-unit fortifications were dug. Enemy air activity increased in tempo, as did the enemy artillery and mortar fire which was directed mainly at Mariaweiler-Hoven. Gurzenich also received a goodly portion of attention.

It was during this period that Big Bertha began

sending greetings in the form of 220mm shells hurled into Gurzenich and Mariaweiler all the way from the vicinity of Cologne. A couple of somewhat dangerously obtained "shellreps" helped locate the monster and air took charge for the kill.

Shortly before the crossing, an incident which had all the attributes of a bizarre movie occurred in the sector occupied by Company I. A German soldier who had deserted his outfit near Eisenach over 150 miles from the Roer, hitchhiked cross-country to Duren where he crossed the river and surrendered to I company on February 20. After initial questioning, he consented to recross the river and obtain information about the German unit in Birkesdorf. He completed his mission, walked back over the broken railroad bridge to our side of the river, and reported his information.

Then, finally, word was received from division that the regiment would cross the Roer river before dawn on February 23.

OBJECTIVE: COLOGNE



OBJECTIVE: COLOGNE

Promptly at 0245, February 23, the largest pre-assault barrage ever seen by men of the 413th began plastering Birkesdorf and Duren. Guns from 75mm to 240mm, 81mm and 4.2 in. mortars, rockets, .50 cal. anti-aircraft machine guns—in fact, everything possible was employed against the enemy to stun him, kill him or make him retreat.

The rockets were 225-pound missiles holding 100 pounds of TNT. They were of German manufacture and had been captured in France. The 1st Battalion set up some in back of Mariaweiler; the 3rd Battalion fired over 200 from the fields south of Mariaweiler. The rockets were perhaps the most terrifying part of the barrage, screaming into Duren and Birkesdorf and exploding with tremendous roars to give the Germans a taste of their own medicine. With the exception of Ernest Hemingway, a group of war correspondents in one of our OP's decided to leave the front to the Infantry when one rocket went off just over the river, barely clearing our lines.

For 45 minutes the earth-shaking barrage continued while doughboys of the 1st and 3rd Battalions, accompanied by Engineers of the assault boat crews, moved silently up to the line of departure. At 0330 the barrage shifted to the rear of the targets and doughboys and Engineers struggled with the

heavy boats down to the water's edge under a canopy of flashing tracers and through a rain of crackling bullets and bursting shells.

At first, enemy artillery and mortar fire was not too intense in some sectors—most of the fire was aimed at suspected bridge sites—but some casualties were suffered. By 0730 Company I had taken 20 PW's but was temporarily delayed by several well-placed machine guns firing from concealed positions.

Troop ferrying was rendered difficult and Engineer bridge building was hampered greatly both by incoming fire and by the swiftness of the river. The Engineers had one bridge completed by 0905, but shortly afterward it was knocked out by enemy artillery fire.

In northern Duren the enemy had Schu mines and anti-tank mines which also hampered our movements, but for an operation of this magnitude casualties were comparatively light. By 1100 the 3rd Battalion, minus part of L company, was safely across the river. In the 1st Battalion area, Company C encountered heavy mortar fire, had numerous casualties, and lost all its boats before it could start across the river, but A company crossed without a casualty. One platoon from B company was attached to Able and also crossed safely.

Dawn found the 1st Battalion with a strong toe-hold in Birkesdorf, and, using a street plan, they began systematically clearing the town. Loss of engineer equipment still hampered troop crossing and several concealed snipers made it rough for Engineers of B company to cross. By 1100, all of Company A, one-third of Company C, and one platoon of Company B were across the Roer.

The medics promptly moved their aid stations over the river. Casualty evacuation had been very difficult when it was necessary to ferry wounded across the river.

As much of this attack had been accomplished at night, several enemy artillery observers had been bypassed even though a vigorous search had been





Kamerad!

conducted. These observers were captured early the first morning and indirect fire on the bridge sites slackened noticeably. The speed of our advance prevented the Germans from utilizing many of their fortifications which in some places consisted of bunkers made of reinforced concrete and trees with attached demolition charges forming hasty road blocks.

The 3rd Battalion took over the 2nd's mission and was ordered to seize the highest ground in Duren, the insane asylum, by 1500. Launching a near-perfect assault, K company and one platoon of L had this objective at 1457 and waited 48 hours before the Eighth Division on the right came abreast. For this action the 3rd received its Distinguished Unit citation, although Stars and Stripes and Yank gave the credit to the tardy Eighth.

Up until 1700 about 160 prisoners had been taken, including the staff of the 1st Battalion of the 27th Volksgrenadiers Regiment, and most of northern Duren and of Birkesdorf had been secured. By the end of the day, all objectives had been seized. The river crossing had been a real success.

Now that the enemy was off balance, it was wisest to keep him that way. Although the day had been long and arduous, sleep had to be forgotten. The 1st Battalion was alerted to assist the 415th in its attack on Arnoldsweiler. Company B employed marching fire while attacking a large brick factory east of Birkesdorf and sent one reinforced platoon still farther out to outpost the rail line which ran between Duren and Arnoldsweiler; the platoon gathered in 60 prisoners and captured an 88 after Steve Szabo and Rollie Griffith surprised the gun crew in the act of digging in and shot it out with them. Able and Charley companies outposted Birkesdorf, which now contained elements of the 2nd Battalion which had crossed the river late in the afternoon.

That night K and L companies beat off a strong counterattack. A hundred Germans had advanced from Merzenich in an effort to seize the high ground on which the 3rd Battalion was set up in Duren.

Enemy air activity was prominent all night as the Luftwaffe took off its wraps and attempted to knock out the Roer bridges. Flares drifted down in parachute harnesses, brightly lighting the river and both banks while the Krauts dropped 100-pound tactical bombs all around the bridges. They missed.

Next day, enemy artillery and mortar fire was sporadic and light in both Duren and Birkesdorf and mopping-up operations continued. The 3rd Battalion received some high velocity direct fire during the morning, but its effect was negligible and it did not interfere with the continued pressure the Seagulls were exerting upon the disheartened Jerries.

The remainder of the 2nd Battalion crossed the river on foot bridges which had been erected late the first day. Soon after the first vehicular bridge was thrown up, at 0900 on the 24th, tanks crossed the river into Birkesdorf. Mopping up in Birkesdorf continued throughout the morning, resulting in the capture of many Germans who had either infiltrated during the previous night or had been bypassed during the night search of the town.

Following the traffic control plan, supply trains brought clean and dry clothes, rations, and much needed ammunition to the 1st and 3rd Battalions. That afternoon the regimental command post moved into Birkesdorf. The Luftwaffe made another night raid just after dark; one 100-pound bomb crumbled the building across the street from the Regimental Headquarters company kitchen.

That night I company made an early attack that drove off 80 Germans and brought 20 prisoners—the same company which had attempted to dislodge K company the previous night. This cleared the suburbs of Duren.

At 2100, G company moved through the 1st Battalion outpost line on the west side of the railroad and jumped off in an attack on the marshalling yards east of Birkesdorf. Company G employed marching fire as soon as it drew fire from the Germans and captured 20 or 30 prisoners, the remnants of a Germany company. It was an example

of the marching fire plus night attack tactics that were to prove continually successful for the regiment. George company was on its objective by 2215 and repelled several counterattacks during the night.

While Company G was engaged in clearing the marshalling yards, E and F companies completed their preparations for the assault on Castle Rath, east of Arnoldsweiler. It was of great importance to seize this large medieval castle for, once in our hands, it would cause the troops defending Arnoldsweiler to be isolated and wreck their lines of supply and communication.

Moving through G company, contact with the enemy was made shortly after midnight in the extreme northeasterly section of the marshalling yards by Company F, followed by Company E. Disregarding light burp gun and machine gun and rifle fire, Company F eliminated the enemy and seized seven prisoners. Still in contact, F company continued its advance along a railway embankment and approached the moated castle from the south.

About 0330 one platoon of F company raced across one of the bridges spanning the moat which surrounded the castle. Once inside the wall, they found five armored halftracks and a self-propelled gun. The lead squad was challenged by a Kraut sentry and all hell broke loose as machine guns on

the halftracks swept the attackers. During the melee one halftrack was knocked out by bazooka fire. The platoon was driven back across the bridge with moderate casualties; another entrance was tried but as the men passed in front of a gate, the SP opened fire and pinned them to the ground.

Company F decided that the only way to gain access to the almost impregnable castle was to employ a ruse. Word was passed to the pinned-down platoon that they were to create a diversion to allow another platoon to enter the castle from the back. Each man in the platoon fired his weapon as fast as he could although in some cases it was necessary to fire straight up in the air to avoid hitting a buddy. Meanwhile, another platoon sneaked around the castle, waded the moat, and moved in by the west gate. Although they were met by heavy small arms fire, they succeeded in killing seven of the enemy and over-running the halftracks. The SP fled through the startled platoon pinned down outside the southeast gate and retreated to the woods. Before daylight, the rest of the company—excluding one platoon which had outposted a nearby forest—had entered the walled area around the castle and had cleared all but the main building. Company E, minus its third platoon which was in the woods to the north, moved up into the castle to aid in the assault.

B Co gets set to fight off a counterattack near Arnoldsweiler.



Civilians tell Otto Seel and Lt Field of 2nd Bn where to find minefields near Manheim.





1. Charles Sain and Bill Martin, H Co look over ack-ack guns on a Jerry half-track captured at Mersenich.
3. John Tambulin of B Co phones fire direction to a Mortar section at Mannheim.

2. 2nd Bn's Nelson and Cardona drop one in tube.
4. Jim Zradliska, Co E investigates radio on a German halftrack in Mersenich.

1. Ready made fox hole in the Duren marshalling yards.
3. Francis Crock, Wayne Miller, and Raford Berry go over a knocked out Jerry Mark IV tank at Mersenich.



2. John King of the Medics looks over this year's sport clothes at Mersenich.
4. F Co's Charles Giedczowski examines camouflaged Kraut pill box at Duren.





Pfc Clifford Taylor watches shells drop in Manheim.

After spraying the windows and doors, the men moved into the large, sturdily-built structure and systematically cleared room after room by throwing concussion grenades and spraying the interior with automatic weapons fire. Although counterattacked several times from outside the castle walls, these two companies held fast and by mid-morning they controlled the castle and surrounding territory.

Meanwhile the 415th was putting up a heavy scrap in Arnoldsweiler and the Jerries started to withdraw. The castle lay directly east of Arnoldsweiler, between the Jerries and their own lines near the town. A half dozen or so SP's withdrawing from Arnoldsweiler mistakenly thought that the Americans occupied the main building of the castle and pumped a barrage of HE shells into the ruins which were still occupied by German troops. Daylight was approaching and some of our Shermans were coming out of Birkesdorf and Duren so the SP's skirted the castle to the north and beat a re-

treat. Shortly after daylight, with the castle now completely in our hands, a large number of Jerries withdrew from Arnoldsweiler and walked right up to the guns of E and F companies. Companies E and F still talk about how they mowed them down.

Approximately 350 prisoners were taken in the castle engagement and almost as many dead were counted, while F company lost only 22 men, most of whom were wounded.

On the night of the 25th the 1st Battalion continued the offensive and marched through the 2nd's lines for a daring night attack on the town of Morschenich, about eight miles east of the Roer. The Seagulls were moving with amazing rapidity, considering that the Germans had had over two months to prepare against attack.

Leaving Birkesdorf shortly after dark, the whole 1st Battalion marched through Arnoldsweiler in the faint glow of an overcast moon. Enemy air activity had been heavy since the river crossing—it was the

first time that Jerry's jet-propelled ME 262's had harassed us—and there was a constant threat of strafing during this march but the castle was reached without incident. After a final meeting of company commanders, A and B companies abreast headed for Morschenich which lay three miles away on the far side of a deep forest. Company C was to sweep in from the right side of the town while the other two companies were to make a frontal assault. Machine guns were attached to all three line companies, the 81mm mortars were left back to deliver supporting fire, and tanks remained in the castle to be used if needed.

At 2100 the battalion jumped off. The men soon ran into a storm of fire from small arms, machine guns, and a self-propelled gun. Anti-tank grenades and small arms fire drove off the SP and, again employing marching fire, the small arms and machine guns were silenced.

In this manner the companies got to a ditch running parallel to and in front of the forest where they paused to reorganize. Lt Dunbar, third platoon leader of Company A, who later that night lost both legs in a minefield, was largely responsible for the success of the reorganization. Then, preceded by a heavy artillery barrage of white phosphorous, time-fire, and HE, the battalion charged through the forest.

Several surprised prisoners were taken during the long, arduous trek through the forest which had been blasted by our mortars and supporting artillery. Meanwhile, Charley company made a wide end run to the right and marched about six miles in single file. It skirted the forest by about 200 to 400 yards, paying no attention to occasional small arms fire from the woods, and approached Morschenich from the rear. The only pause was a short halt to change into a wedge formation before entering the town.

The company entered the town proper with little resistance but was subjected to small counterattacks which, though causing many casualties, did not drive it from the town. Three tanks were encountered; two fled and one was captured. The tanks had caused



1. Two Krauts, dazed from the Roer barrage. They are not scratched, but neither of them can talk.
2. Cn Co moves up past Roer prisoners.
3. Duren's ex-defenders.
4. Helmets, caps, shoes, wrecked tanks, shattered buildings — Arnoldsweiler looks like any other Rhineland town.



“IN FIVE YEARS, YOU WILL NOT RECOGNIZE

most of the casualties. Companies A and B finally swept out of the woods across a plain over which the battered town lay. Although stopped for a while by an extensive Schu mine field which caused several casualties in both companies, they formed a skirmish line and delivered assault fire as they entered the town.

Among the prisoners captured were a lieutenant colonel with all his staff and a visiting colonel. The visiting colonel's entire command was captured that night by the 414th in Golzheim. The 414th had taken the town and were waiting with open arms when the German battalion marched in at route step.

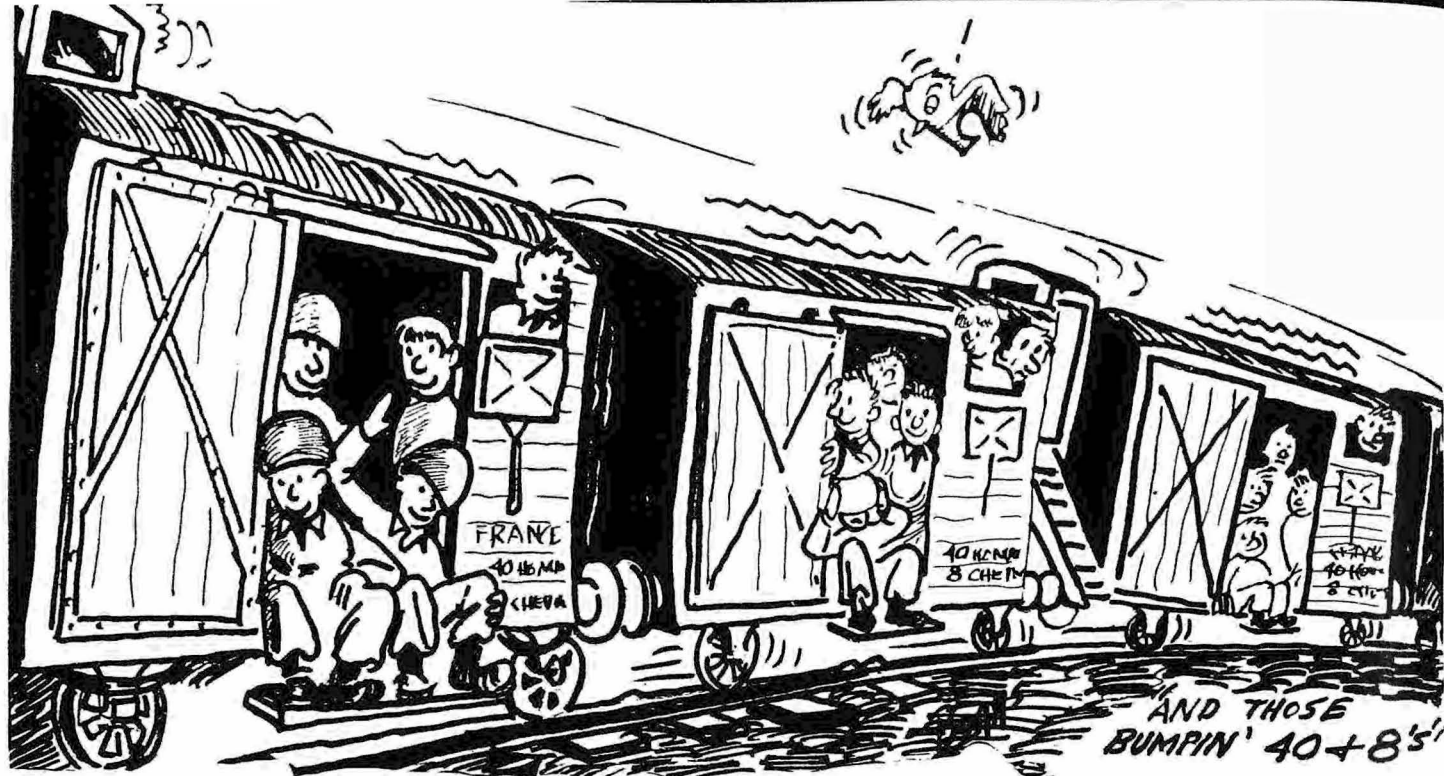
The Stars and Stripes several days later carried a long feature story about what it termed the "Dream



attack" on Morschenich, supposedly a model for all tacticians. The men who attacked the town that night are more apt to call the dream a nightmare. This battle was the tenth of a series of well-executed night attacks by the 104th division in a period of three days, of which the Seagulls had successfully completed five.

On the morning of February 26, Morschenich lay still and battered—and ominous. In the cold gray

GERMANY"... HITLER



morning half light, positions were consolidated and the 1st Battalion started to shed its tenseness. Shortly before dawn, tanks and tank destroyers had entered the town to help in the event of another counterattack, but none had materialized. Morschenich was still receiving direct fire from emplacements a short distance to the east. When men changed positions, they ran from place to place. The town was still far away from any supporting troops and anything could happen. The men were tired. For some of them, sleep was all that mattered because only about 10 hours rest had been taken in the past 72 hours. Guards were posted, and the majority of the men slept.

Shortly afterward, the earth began to shake from the grumbling of our armored vehicles as they began passing through the town. Enough momentum had been gained by the series of swift infantry attacks to enable the 3rd Armored Division to carry the ball for awhile. At 0600 the Armored jumped off from its assembly area back near the Roer river and by

0900 was passing through the weary doughboys of the 413th. All day long armor continued to pour through the lines, and the next day, and the next. For hours the Infantrymen gazed with awe at the tangible evidence of America's productive genius. Hour after hour rumbling tanks roared through the muddy streets, chewing up cobblestones and grinding enemy dead from the previous night's battle into slop.

Self-propelled artillery, maintenance vehicles, scout cars, jeeps, kitchen trucks, and tanks, tanks, tanks, and more tanks shattered the stillness with the roars of thousands of exhausts. Houses were knocked down when they hampered movement around corners and splashed mud was plastered thickly on buildings along the streets.

This was the way to fight a war. No more miserable existence in muddy foxholes and slimy cellars. No more heartbreaking, inch by inch, yard by yard doughboy mode of battle. Why, the artillery was set up in our front yard—the 413th was rear echelon now, although a few hours ago it had fought like hell

for the same front yard. Even a general passed through the battered town, Major General Rose of the 3rd Armored.

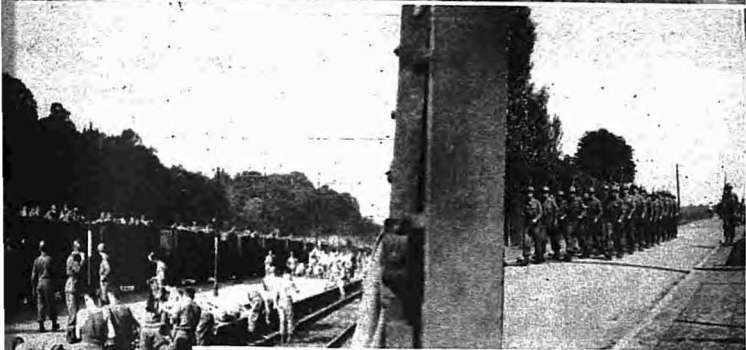
The Air Corps must have thought that the 3rd Armored was the Jerries in full retreat because they bombed Morschenich, causing many unnecessary casualties.

The 2nd Battalion passed though Morschenich toward Mannheim, mopping up scattered Germans left in the wake of the armor. Mannheim fell at 2120. Another Jerry "Big Bertha" started throwing 10-inch shells into Mannheim—a 10-inch shell makes match-wood out of a house and it will dig a crater in a hard road deep enough to bury a 21½-ton truck. One

G Company squad left its house to go on outpost duty; when it returned, there was no house—Big Bertha had dropped a calling card. A dud killed a half truckload of brass when it hit the 414th regimental CP; the new assistant division commander and the 414th regimental CO were among those killed.

February 27 saw the 2nd Battalion following the armor to Heppendorf. By noon the battalion had cleaned out scattered resistance. The 3rd Battalion moved to Mannheim and was joined there by regimental headquarters.

February 28 the 2nd Battalion was once more on the move, closing on Ahe, after a patrol had reported



the town clear of enemy. The 1st Battalion moved up to Heppendorf behind the 2nd while the 3rd remained in Manheim.

The advance at this time, although meeting only slight resistance, was tied up several times by road blocks and mines which commanded the entrance and exit of every German hamlet. Coordinating with division engineers, the road blocks were cleaned out as fast as possible. At the same time the mine platoons of Anti-tank company and battalion A and P platoons were moving behind the advance assault troops, clearing the primary roads so that the flow of supplies would not be interrupted.

For the first time since Holland, Infantrymen were beginning to meet civilians. Towns west of Roer had all been evacuated but now each village and hamlet swarmed with subdued but rather sullen civilians who committed no hostile acts but stood, tight-lipped and with their arms folded on their chests, at the road-sides as the Infantry advanced. In general, they left the GI's strictly alone and there was little or none of the "fraternizing" that was later to cause such a hullabaloo. Also in evidence were plenty of French soldiers who had been working as laborers in the farming villages; they seemed neither to hate their German masters particularly nor to care any too much about Americans. The people in this section were mostly industrial laborers and factory workers, somewhat more alert politically than the more easy-going farmers of central Germany.

Shortly after the 2nd Battalion took Ahe, there was a noticeable increase in incoming artillery and mortar fire. The high ground on the other side of the Erft canal afforded excellent observation and movement in the open was costly.

March 1 was chosen by division as the date to make the crossing of the Erft. The 2nd Battalion, with B Company attached, was picked to make the crossing with the rest of the regiment held in reserve.

On the afternoon of February 28, while plans were being drawn up, PW's indicated that all bridges across the canal barrier had been blown up. Subse-

quent reconnaissance reports from units of the 3rd Armored bore out these stories. An all-out effort was therefore made to concentrate all engineering equipment available in Heppendorf.

Following a 20-minute barrage by Division and Corps Artillery, the 2nd Battalion jumped off at 0300. The attack moved smoothly and only light small arms fire was encountered. In spite of the previous reports, a class 40 bridge was found intact, indicating that the enemy had once more been caught off guard by a night attack. The 2nd Battalion continued to move quickly after crossing and by 0420 the twin city area of Quadrath-Ichendorf had been entered.

At 0710 the first severe fight started. A hundred enemy Infantrymen attempted to expand their foothold into our newly-won position but the effort was quickly smashed by our troops and artillery.

Although the town area had been occupied there were still German troops in the nearby hills and the slow job of digging them out remained. Incoming artillery and mortar fire increased in tempo as the day went on, blasting the town and its surrounding roads. Large mining pits in the back of the town afforded an excellent place for observers and guns.

The third platoon of G and the first platoon of Baker company made another pre-dawn attack the following day by which they took the commanding ground above the town and captured over 80 prisoners. T/Sgt "Tex" Thomas' B company outfit cleared a pillbox after a hot small arms scrap.

Shelling continued for several days after the town had been taken. The mine pits blocked the path of advance so the bridgehead was expanded towards the north and the 3rd Battalion followed the armor through Oberhausen and into Busdorf.

On March 4 the 1st Battalion moved in Flietaden while the 2d Battalion moved into Busdorf. Meanwhile, the 3rd Battalion was steadily advancing, cleaning up the towns of Manstedten and Geyen in the early morning.

Sinthern, the last regimental objective in the trace

(Left) Catholic church in Bitterfield.

(Right) Village church in France, Belgium, Holland or Germany.

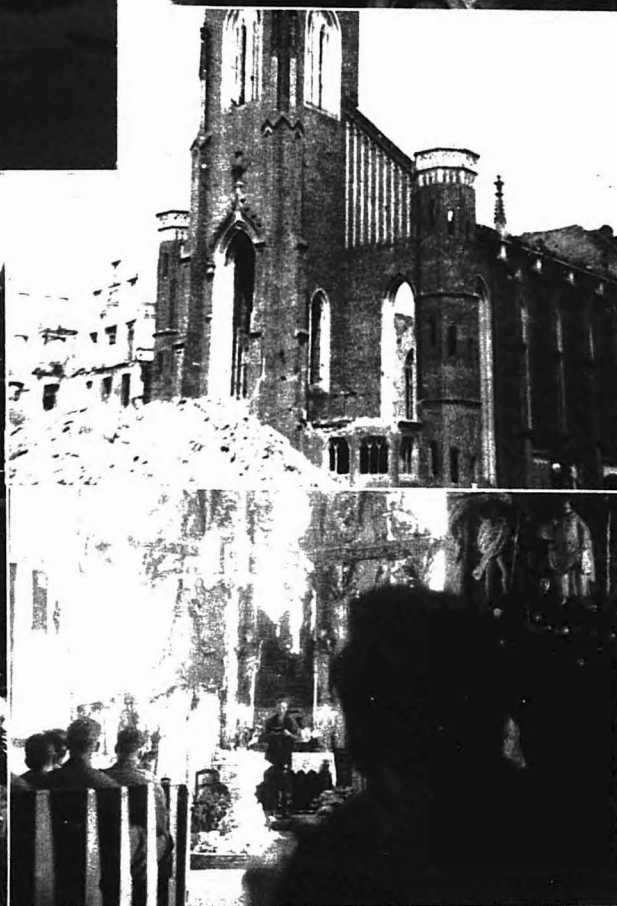
(Right) Jeep substitutes for church bells in Germany.



(Left) Chaplain Doyle says mass enroute to Obispo.

(Right) Roofless church in France.

(Right) Chaplain Frey leads Mother's Day services in Gliessen, Germany.





M Co heads for Duren.



Prisoners caught at Merzenich are marched back to the cage at Duren.

of the armored push, was assigned to the 1st Battalion. While some artillery fire was encountered from a distance, enemy resistance was scattered. The battalion moved forward through the day, mopping up isolated pockets of troops. Resistance was so slight that our supporting artillery units were not called upon for one fire mission the entire day.

After this speedy dash the lead elements of the regiment were now perched on the outskirts of Cologne. The only change which took place on March 5 was the movement of the 2nd Battalion to Dansweiler. The regiment was now placed in division reserve.

At this time, Col Welcome P Waltz turned over command of the Regiment to Lt Col Lonning and went to a new assignment as CO of the 1st Army rest camp. That is, Lt Col Lonning commanded on paper or administratively while the tactical commander, VOGG, was Lt Col Summers. Written orders later confirmed Lt Col Summers CO 413th as of the date Col Waltz left, March 4th. The regiment had trained and fought under Col Waltz from Oregon to the outskirts of the greatest German city west of the Rhine.

The 413th did not have to wait long for the signal to start moving into the great city ahead. March 7 the orders came down from division headquarters telling of the new zone that the regiment would cover. On March 8 the 3rd Battalion was committed on the right flank of the division in what had been the northern sector of the Eighth Division.

From Efferen, in which the 2nd Battalion was dodging tons of shrapnel from a swarm of SP's and flak guns, the 3rd pushed into Cologne in a cold drizzle, meeting only light small arms fire from the city's defenders. A huge volume of fire from the SP's and flak guns in the marshalling yards fell around the troops—the marshalling yards constituted the city's second line of defense. The Jerries threw in more time fire than the regiment had ever seen before, utilizing heavy flak guns which had formed the inner circle anti-aircraft defensive ring. That night the SP's withdrew to join the German troops escaping across the Rhine.

The advance through the city was rapid and it was evident that if there had been a large number of forces there they had been withdrawn to the other side of the river. At 1229 Major George O'Connor's 3rd Battalion men were on the west banks of the Rhine in the rich man's suburb, Marienburg.

Cologne had been the first victim of an Allied "blanket" air raid and as the troops pushed through the city they found that there was very little standing in one piece. Civilians who had been living in the cellars amid the rubble, slowly emerged to gaze on their conquerors. Typhus was prevalent in at least three zones.

The end of one phase of our campaign was on hand, ahead lay the last lap of the journey that had carried the Seagulls from the rainsoaked lands of Oregon. The men who now looked on the Rhine were justly proud of their capture of the city that had been an Army objective since November.

Although the Stars and Stripes loudly proclaimed "104th Takes Cologne," there was still a lot of tedious mopping up to be done. The regimental zone was extended farther south and suspected woods around the outskirts of the city were swept clear of enemy. Scattered and very light resistance was met—most of it from isolated units which had been cut off from the remainder of the German troops. Some light mortar and self-propelled fire was met but it was generally ineffective. After the Eighth Division on the right had reached the banks of the Rhine, it was pulled back to Corps reserve and the 413th expanded farther south. The 413th's sector went as far as possible into Germany and the regiment stopped to allow the flanks to come up. It was a good deal for the Seagulls; they could rest and reorganize and sleep in the same bed for more than one night. Mortars and artillery which had been withdrawn by the enemy to the other side of the river poured it on, but the men's feet were sore from so much hiking and it was almost all right to get shot at, as long as they didn't have to march anywhere.

Directly before the regiment was the Rhine river. In any of the foxhole discussions it had generally been conceded that the Germans would fold up as soon as the Americans got up to the Rhine. Now the 413th was on the river and still the shells were coming in. To the Seagulls that meant but one thing; another river crossing.

Orders came down from each battalion to spend three days back in Efferen where it would be re-equipped and would have more training with as-

sault boats. Compared to the mighty Rhine, the Mark river and the Roer had been mere brooks. It is an understatement to say that men looked at the Rhine with trepidation. Still, there were some First Army troops already across the river, due to Jerry's neglect to destroy the Ludendorf bridge near Remagen, some 25 miles to the south. Perhaps the armor would break out of that small bridgehead and the Infantry would again accompany it as it had from the Erft canal to Cologne.

Living conditions around Cologne for most of the regiment were the fanciest that combat soldiers could dream of. Cologne itself was just a shell, but there were many exclusive suburbs with expensive and undamaged houses. Combat boots trod on polished oak floors and deep rugs as their wearers moved from bathroom to kitchen to library in search of food, books with pictures, and "trophies" (better known as loot.) Many of the homes were mansions with formal gardens, wide lawns, swimming pools, and such rare European luxuries as bathtubs and refrigerators. There was even an oversupply of feather beds and there were so many houses that no one felt it necessary to do as before—when you wanted a little space in a village west of the Roer, you just chucked the piano and the tables out a window, provided you had found a house still standing in the first place.

Civilian slave laborers looted freight trains in the railroad yards and it was necessary to place Infantry guards on the cars. Telephone lines were grounded by the 413th after it was discovered that the lines over the river to East Cologne were still operating.

Nearly all the bridges in Germany are like this.





Planking fills the gap in the wrecked bridge at Bitterfield.

RETAGEN TO JOE-ALLES KAPUT!



REMAGEN TO JOE— ALLES KAPUT!

Leaving the rubble pile that had been Cologne to other forces, the Seagulls rolled south on March 21. That morning a platoon of selected colored troops joined the regiment and was attached to G company. The truck convoys halted in the deep Rhine valley south of Honeff while generators on each side of the river laid down a thick smoke blanket to screen the pontoon bridge from German observers.

The regiment got a glimpse of real "castles on the Rhine," perched on high rocky promontories jutting out from the steep, green banks. Then the vehicles rolled over without mishap and the long awaited Rhine crossing was just a memory as the 413th moved into positions in the Remagen bridgehead, relieving the 26th Regiment of the veteran First Infantry Division.

The 1st Battalion went into reserve near a captured German airport while the 2nd and 3rd dug in east of the Cologne-Frankfurt "autobahn" super-highway. For four days and nights the air was filled with shrapnel. During the night of March 21 and early morning of March 22, over 500 shells fell in the regimental zone and air bursts flashed all over the sky. Nebelwerfer rockets, infantry mortars, field and heavy artillery shells—everything Jerry could

scrape up was concentrated on the invading First Army.

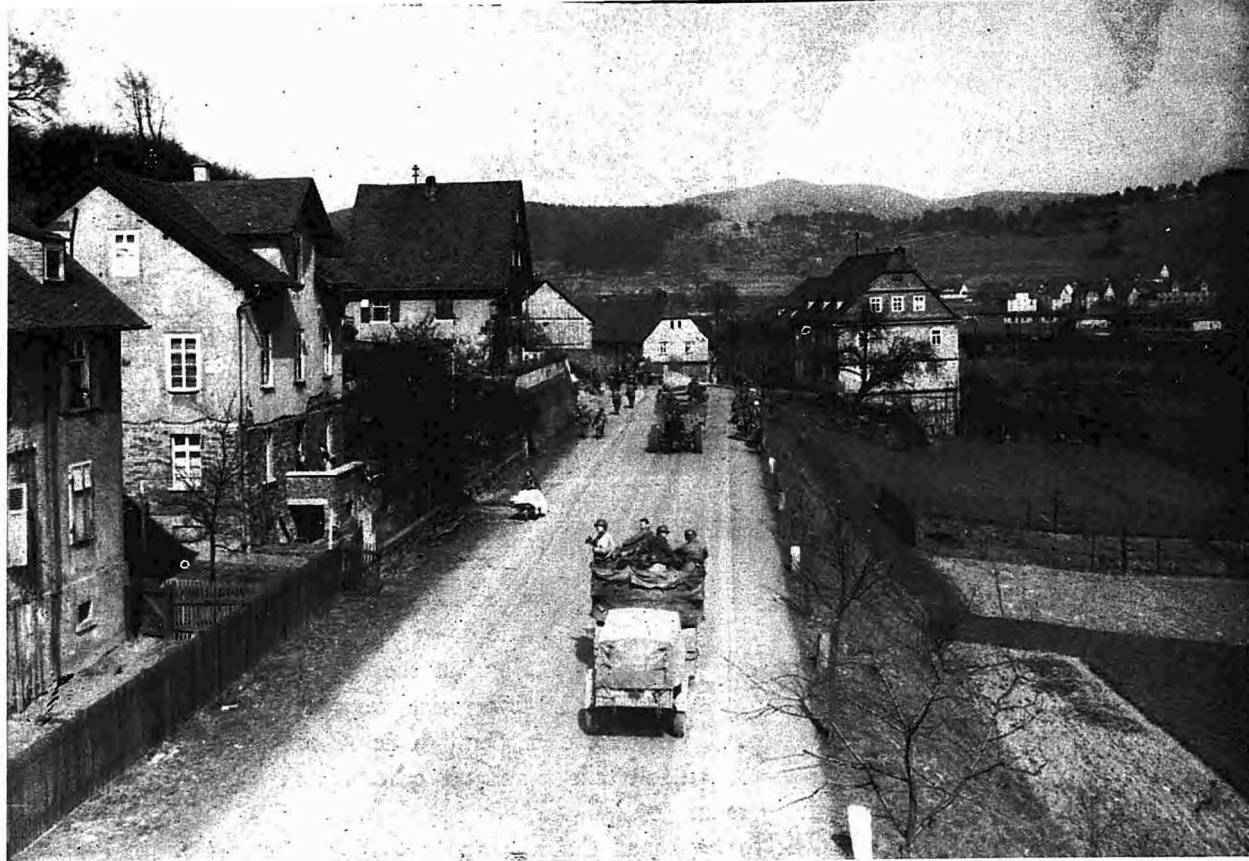
It was while waiting for the jump-off from the bridgehead that the "radio baby" was born. Company K was sitting in Germscheid, around which German artillery was falling at such a rate that no one could leave the town by daylight. Right in the middle of the day a German woman decided to become a mother, much to the consternation of K company. Capt Hayden M Bower, Pfc Gilbert, and T/5 Joe Diamond volunteered to make the delivery but they didn't know what to do so a 300 radio was brought in and Capt Furlong at the battalion aid station gave directions. Everything went well and baby was named "Roger Out." One K company stalwart couldn't take it and passed out in the delivery room.

It so happened that the assistant division commander and a Third Armored Division combat team commander passed the battalion aid station just as "Doc" Furlong was saying "Cut and tie the umbilical cord." The general remarked, "That's some code the 413th is using."

The 413th went on the offensive, secured a line of departure, and at 0400 on March 25 was able to watch the 3rd Armored Division's vehicles roll east through the lines to turn the bridgehead into a full-size front. It was that night that I company made a series of attacks successfully using tanks on a dark night.

In conjunction with the 3rd Armored, the 413th pushed five miles that first day. Avoiding the armor clogged highways, the Seagulls threaded down the side roads and through the fields, breaking up scattered and disorganized groups of would-be defenders and corraling 120 prisoners. Rifle companies became individual task forces, ferreting out isolated groups of enemy.

The 3rd Battalion rolled into historic Marburg at 0600 one morning and a few minutes later the 3rd Armored received its next order—"take off for Paderborn." Paderborn was 80 miles northward.



Cn Co moves through Berg, Germany.

As armor had predicted the 413th was by now using road maps only, occasionally raiding filling stations for maps. The Infantry now felt a bit silly for having laughed when Armor had said, "First day, 1/25,000 maps; second day, 1/50,000; third day, 1/100,000; and thereafter road maps." Actually, it was necessary to use road maps on the third day.

At Korbach K company organized a provisional company of 200 liberated French soldiers armed with Panzerfausts to man road blocks.

Bypassing several strong pockets of German troops, the armor rolled north to Paderborn to link up with 9th Army forces driving east. The Ruhr valley was thus sealed off but the fence had to be tightened.

One particularly important pocket consisted of several hundred fanatical young SS troopers hold-



H Co's 81's working on S S men in Scherfede.

ing towns of Rimbeck and Scherfede with an important highway junction between them. After eliminating several smaller sore spots, the 413th moved in on the SS stronghold. The Germans were dug in throughout the forested area that separated the two towns; they had bulbous "panzerfaust" bazookas and kept up steady small arms fire from sniper platforms concealed in trees. They just didn't have the organization and our 1st and 2nd Battalions moved through the forest, maintaining steady pressure at all points.

By April 2 the 2nd Battalion, supported by the second platoon of Company B, 750th Tank Battalion, had cleared Rimbach and by April 3, Scherfede and Hardenhausen had fallen.

It was at Scherfede that the chocolate soldiers got their first taste of combat. Together with the first platoon of G company they got a small foothold in

the first few houses in town. The SS men offered stiff resistance and it was impossible to go farther without suffering heavy losses.

Psychological warfare was employed by the 413th for the first time when a loud-speaker was mounted on a tank and approximately 30 regular German troops were talked into surrendering and the SS men took off for the hills; the rest of the town was taken without any trouble. The colored troops went into the hills after the SS men. They killed about five and captured 24 of the "supermen."

The southern and western fringes of the forest had been scoured and over 900 rounds of artillery fire ripped into the center of the woods. Two of Cannon company's 105mm howitzers threw in 160 rounds, killing more than 60 Germans. Lt Francis L Jackson, forward observer, had found a perfect post above the towns.

The last defender was killed or captured on April 4. The 3rd Battalion, which had been in division reserve on our left flank, now moved through the western portion of the forest. This forest contained miles and miles of ammunition piles, the largest dump the 413th had seen.

During the entire period of the battle of the Ruhr, the 413th took 3,508 prisoners, advanced over 100 miles, and, as part of the 104th Division, was in the van of Infantry elements sealing the Ruhr pocket—the greatest encircling maneuver of the entire war.

With the industrial Ruhr bottled up, the 104th left the mop-up work to other divisions, many of which had just arrived from the States, and turned east to drive straight for the heart of Germany.

Positions established by the 9th Armored and 2nd Infantry Divisions were chosen for the springboard. Forward companies of the 413th moved into the towns of Teutonia, Bonenburg, and Berlinghausen.

Thousands of roving Germans, unwilling or afraid to surrender, made the next few weeks an eerie period of ambushes, infiltration, and constant uncertainty

as to whether or not that messenger or chow truck would ever get through.

Company A found its objective—the village of Berlinghausen—not only clear of enemy troops but occupied by a hungry American garrison consisting of Pvt Bernard Klis. He had got lost from Easy company and had been hidden out by sympathetic Polish laborers until his fellow Yanks approached. He improved his time in hiding by convincing six Germans to quit fighting.

April 6 was a day of planning. Sporadic artillery fire fell around the villages occupied by our rifle companies and 20 rounds of 88mm direct fire kept the men in at least one village from riding "liberated" horses—a habit that drew official frowns.

Also prohibited were joyriding in captured civilian automobiles, fraternizing with the horde of freed slave laborers, and the wearing of captured, looted, or "liberated" German weapons. The orders were compiled with, not only as a matter of discipline, but because everyone was sweating out the expected link-up with the Russians. No one wanted to die from a glass of poison wine or a booby-trapped souvenir after having survived those muddy, bloody battles from Aachen to Cologne.

At 0700 on April 7 the 413th, without armored support, attacked to the east and by late afternoon had overcome small arms resistance to reach the Weser river, 20 miles from the line of departure. Every village had at least one road block on the main street, but most of them were undefended. The civilians had been forced to set up defensive positions but the Wehrmacht had lost the will to fight and the regiment moved easily through hilly terrain which a small number of vigorous defenders could have held at great cost to the Americans.

The bridge over the Weser was crumpled on the river bottom, destroyed by German charges.

It was blown at 1515, just minutes before 3rd Battalion troops reached the near end. A couple of panzerwagons were thus prevented from making a getaway and Pfc George Brown, bazooka man, had

a hot time stopping one cold and sending the other scurrying away in flames.

At 0400 on April 8, the 3rd Battalion crossed the river in assault boats and was quickly followed by the other battalions. Six SS snipers held up the 329th Engineers who were attempting to place a pontoon bridge over the stream, but an Infantry squad made short work of the troublesome Krauts. By mid-afternoon a bridge was up and the regimental command and service elements rolled up. The crossing was lively enough—something prompted a German battery to lay a barrage on the river just as the vehicular column reached midstream. Drivers dashed for the east bank and the crossing was completed without casualties.

The Weser bridgehead became a safe springboard for another armored drive only after stubborn SS troops were routed out of Lippoldsburg in house-to-house fighting. Company I had a hot scrap at Weiden. The regimental CP set up at Vernalwalshausen, where a poorly-set booby trap blew the chimney off the 3rd Battalion CP.

The colored soldiers, with the second platoon of G company, led the attack on Lippoldsburg. A foothold was gained in town under cover of a heavy morning fog; stiff house-to-house fighting cost the colored platoon five men killed and several wounded, but the town was taken and resistance in the area was broken.

Company B drove away the crew of a 175mm self-propelled Russian gun the Germans had captured and set up to block tank traffic on a main highway.

A tank crew from the 750th Tank Battalion spotted Jerries climbing over what they thought was a road block and let go with a round of HE. The "road block" turned out to be a 70-ton panzer-Jaeger tank destroyer; the round entered the open back door and the monster exploded. It had eight inches of armor and mounted a 150 mm gun.

That evening—April 8—the 413th again saw the tanks and halftracks of the 3rd Armored roll through the lines bumper to bumper. Civilians at first stared

haughtily; then, as the column filed by in a never-ending stream, they became first humble and then panic-stricken. The miles of American vehicles manned by tough fighting men were too much for even the most confident Nazi. Only the slave laborers stayed by the side of the road to gaze at the torrent.

The 413th piled onto tanks and into captured Wehrmacht vehicles and took off down the highways, mopping up the dispirited Jerries bypassed by the armor. There weren't quite enough vehicles and so companies and battalions alternately walked and rode in the wake of the armor. Even barnyard carts were loaded with Infantrymen and rolled down the highways towed by tanks. It was a dusty trek and, for many riflemen, a foot-wearying experience.

The regiment was now approaching the Hartz mountains, a patch of steep, forested hills in which a number of stubborn enemy units had organized a last-stand defense. On April 11, the drive eastward slowed by Corps orders and the regiment prepared to attack from positions around Neuhof and Bartofelde.

Late that same day some 300 Germans drifted into the 2nd Battalion's prisoner cage. The battalion had entered a town which was clear of Germans, but a little later the advance party of a Kraut outfit came marching in to pick billets. The 2nd rounded them up and was ready with open arms when the main body of the Heinie unit came into town.

The 413th set up a blockade on the south side of the mountains and from April 12 to April 15 the regiment was busy with skirmishes, ambushes, and similar chores of large-scale combat guard duty. Lines of communication were long and it was necessary to wait until divisional supply and maintenance units closed in before resuming definite offensive operations.

The 1st Battalion subdued two tanks and 60 Infantrymen to clear Bad Sachsa while the 2nd Battalion went into Walkenreid and Ellrich. Bad Lauterberg was entered by the 3rd Battalion only after a bitter



STOP
CHECK
POINT
TO Driben

Dommitzsch
Kreis Torgau





fight against enemy artillery, mortars, and machine guns—resistance that recalled the old yard-by-yard fighting of November and December. Snipers continued to infiltrate into Bad Lauterberg although the town was, officially, “captured.” Machine guns fired from nests in the cliffs overlooking the town and raiding parties ambushed lone vehicles on all roads, disappearing into the hills before they could be caught.

First Lieutenant Carl Johnson, Operations officer of the 3rd Battalion, went through the lines with T/Sgt George of the IPW team to try to convince the trapped Germans to surrender. Although the commanders of the smaller German units seemed willing, the negotiations fell through when the German Army commander turned down all offers and, from a safe retreat, ordered his men to resist “at all costs.” The 413th moved on but mop-up divisions later gathered in some 79,000 prisoners from the Hartz mountain area. That 79,000 had been termed “just a little light stuff” when the 413th first approached the Hartz.

Perhaps the most eye-opening experience of the war to all advocates of soft treatment for the “misled” German people was the concentration camp the 104th overran at Nordhausen. Some 3,000 dead Europeans, starved and beaten, were laid out in rows on the ground or stacked in filthy wooden sheds. Although the smell was heavy for miles, civilians in the town claimed to be entirely ignorant—it was “somebody else” who had “done this thing.” The Timberwolves saw to it that the dead were given a decent burial by the indifferent civilians.

Also overrun in this area was a large German poison gas storage area. The civilians were more than glad to see Americans take it over, as even the Wehrmacht guards who “protected” the dump had been told that the metal cylinders buried in the ground and stacked in the yard contained a secret gas of enormous lethal potentialities. Investigation showed the gasses to be the usual military type. Our L company had taken a similar dump near Frankenburg, north of Marburg. Some 200 Jerries would not

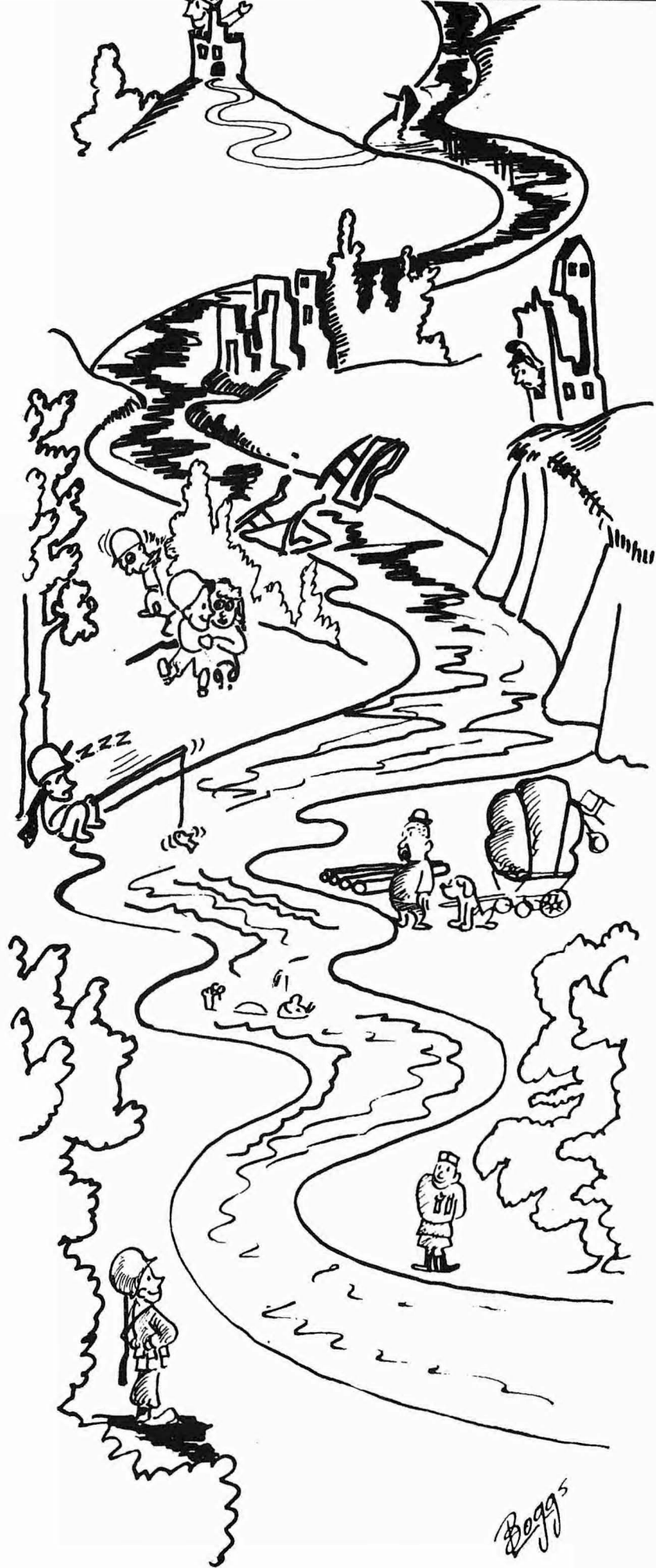
leave until the Americans “relieved” them of what they felt to be a vital role as guards over the dangerous store.

While the 414th Infantry cleaned up Halle, Germany’s tenth largest city, our 1st Battalion guarded the western approaches to the town. The 3rd Battalion, followed by the 2nd, circled to the north and east to clean up various villages. Positions on the east bank of the Saale river were consolidated by April 19 and on April 20 the advance to the east was resumed. Delitzsch fell just before dark after a sharp skirmish with youthful SS troops. This fight was the final demonstration of Marching fire as the 2nd Battalion employed it while moving into the town.

Resistance west of the Mulde river was quickly eliminated with all three battalions on line. The 3rd Battalion crossed the river at Gruna and came back with 80 prisoners. From April 7 to April 21 the regiment had advanced 175 miles deeper into Germany and was now within a few miles of the Russian army advancing from the east; 2,449 prisoners were taken during the 15-day advance. A temporary halt on the Mulde river line was ordered by First Army headquarters.

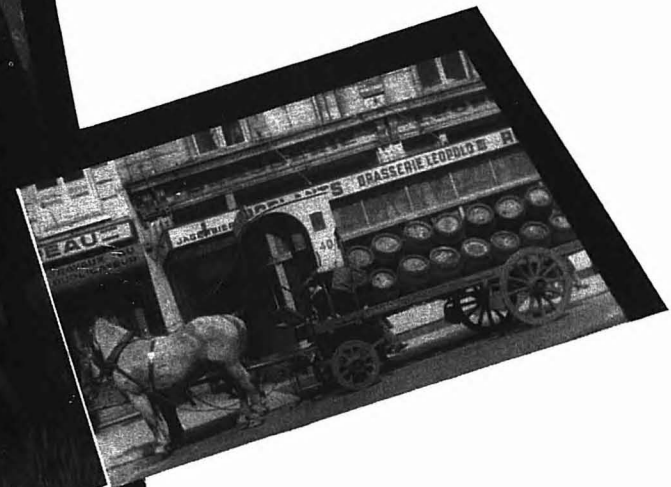
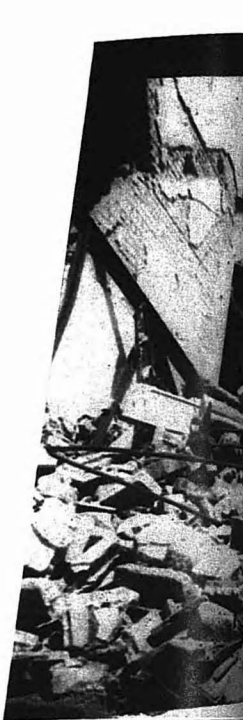
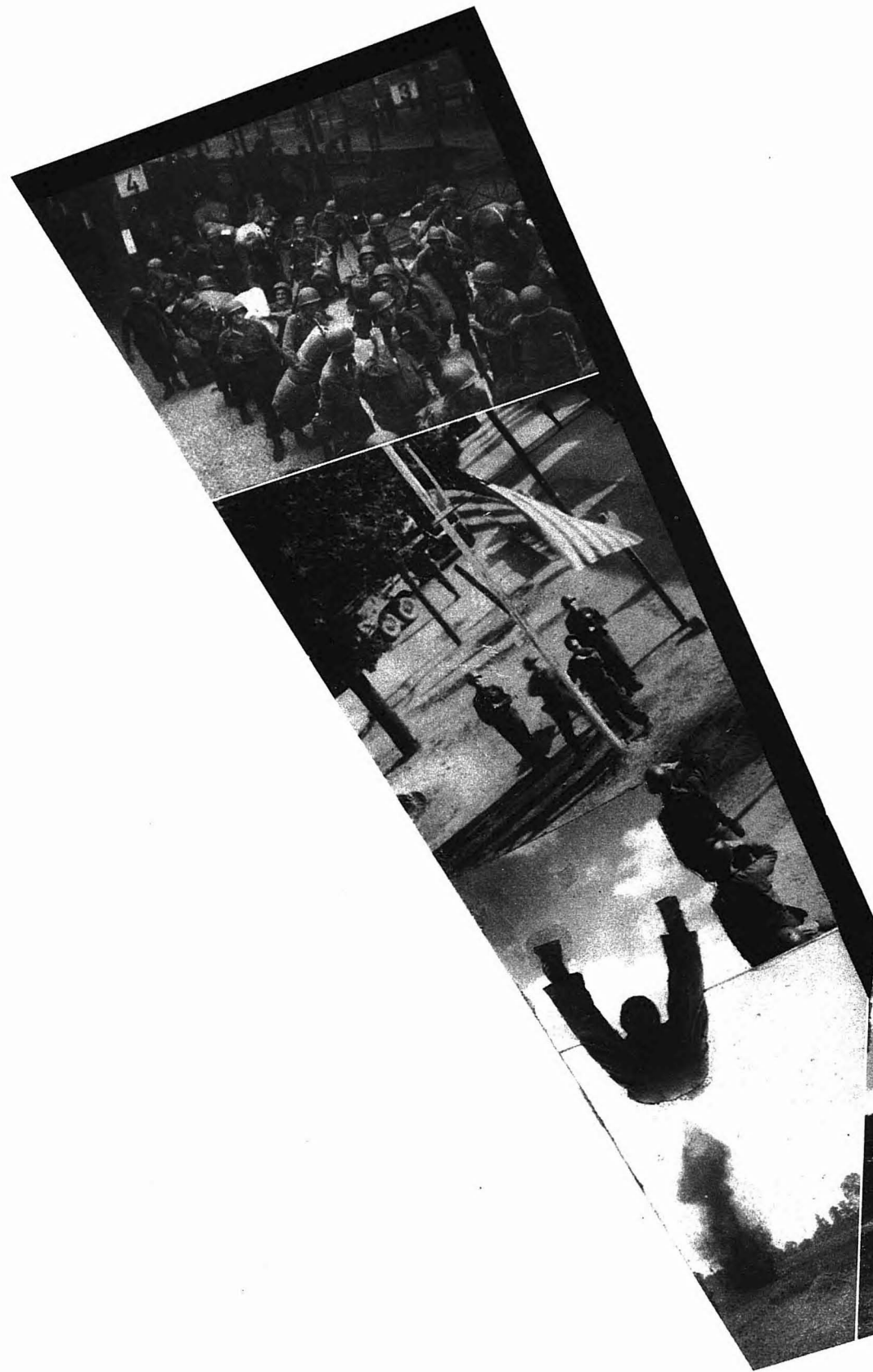
After buttoning up on the Mulde, the regiment found itself acting as a refugee processing unit. The disorganized, terrified Wehrmacht streamed into our lines to avoid capture by the Russians. Besides the thousands of released Allied prisoners, there were slave laborers, and refugees of all nationalities — American, British, French, Polish, Dutch, Belgium, Yugoslav, Russian, Italian, Greek etc.

The regiment took over the town of Duben on the east bank of the river and set up a footbridge over the crumpled highway span which German engineers had blown. Thousands of terrified German civilians were forced to return to their homes and wait for the Russians and it was necessary to sink all boats on the river and maintain outposts all up and down the bank to prevent the hordes of Germans from coming over to escape the punishment they deserved but feared.



CROSSING MULDE
IS VERBOTEN!

Begg^s





The 2nd Battalion took over the city of Bitterfeld in which were a huge I.G. Farben-Industrie camera and film factory, and a large brewery from which the 413th regularly supplied itself with all the brew some 3000 thirsty ex-civilians could down.

Duben was a mecca for newsreel cameraman, war correspondents, and assorted GI looters. The newsmen thought it all very dramatic and sent home yards of copy about the fold-up of the Wehrmacht. Home-town papers dramatized Pfc Joe Zilch of Hicksville who, single-handed, had captured a battalion or two of Germans. Joe Zilch has no comment to make but it is easy to see that all those bumps in his duffle bag aren't GI. Haben sie pistola, herr Zilch? Ja, und also some mighty fine watches.

One of the biggest batches to come in was a Hungarian battalion which insisted on a formal surrender, complete with a parade. So many companies and battalions were coming in as units that 104th liaison planes roamed the area between the Mulde and the Russkies to spot approaching bands and drop leaflets telling them where to turn themselves in.

A large captured airport east of Delitzsch was turned into a collecting station and several thousand Allied and enemy soldiers were fed and sheltered there daily. A detachment of German Wac telephone operators, mostly plump, dirty blonde, and tearful, came in one night and returned wolfish stares with that hostile glare that usually means an attempt to cover up a "come up and see me sometime" attitude.

On April 26 a five-man patrol led by Lt Bartlett of F company crossed the 18-mile gap between our lines on the Mulde and the Russian lines on the Elbe. The surprised Russians took him to the command post of the 118th Russian Guards division, where he and his men were received as honored guests. Lt Bartlett gave the Russky commander our dispositions and plans and returned to our lines with four Soviet staff officers who brought details of their tactical set-up to

1. World premier of "Saratoga Trunk" at Apollo Theater, Eschweiler.
2. Auditorium, University of Cologne.
3. The war's over and the 413 has a theater in Ammendorf.
4. A blonde and a brunette that speak American!

Lt Col Summers. Lt Col Summers received his eagles here at Reibitz.

By the end of the month the flood of prisoners and refugees had dwindled to a trickle. On April 30, the regiment sent out reinforced platoons with two tanks each from Company B, 750th Tank Battalion, to comb out the entire zone between the Mulde and the Elbe for enemy stragglers and holdouts. A catch of 30 prisoners was recorded and no resistance was encountered.

On May 1 the regimental zone was extended to the south. Patrols prowled the area between our lines and the Russians' until the Soviet closed up to the Mulde on May 7.

This marked the close of our contact with the enemy in the European Theater of Operations, a total of 195 consecutive days for the division as a whole and a record for consecutive days on line exceeded only by the Third Division.

On May 8 the cease fire order was received at the regimental command post in Reibitz. There was little jubilation in the 413th on V-E day—too many men from our outfit had paid for that victory and it was already known that the regiment would be heading for Japan.

With the European war over, the 413th settled down to maintain control within its zone. The Command post was moved to the town of Delitzsh, a city with wide, tree-lined streets, fairly good homes, and a middle class population. Road blocks and roving patrols checked the various towns and villages within the regimental zone to enforce curfews and travel restrictions.

Passes to Paris and furloughs to London and the Riviera enabled Seagulls to spend some of the money they had had no use for during their combat time. Mother and the girl friend got two bits worth of perfume—prices at 2500 francs—straight from gay Paree. The Special Service staff took over a motion picture house in Delitzsch and truck con-



1. 413 assembles in Leipzig to board 40-et-8's for LeHavre.
2. Hurry up and wait. "Take my pitcher please."
3. The 413 gets a last look at bombed Europe. This is Le Havre.
4. Nice to come home to.

voys carried 413th men to the three daily shows.

The occupation period was short. On May 21 the 7th Armored Division relieved the 413th and the regiment assembled in and around Halle. The city had suffered only a few air raids so living conditions were excellent and Infantrymen had running water, electric lights, hardwood floors, rugs, expensive furniture, private rooms, and good beds.

Interpretations of fraternization regulations varied and were beginning to relax by the time the Seagulls were packing up to leave for home. In some cases, the *fraus* and *frauleins* were allowed to keep our houses clean—a service for which the Infantry was very grateful. Some commanders forbade any Germans to enter the billeting areas. Regulations were relaxed by higher headquarters in June, permitting Americans to shop in German stores and contract such minor business affairs as laundry, pressing, and dry cleaning. As in the rest of Europe, a chocolate bar or a few cigarettes could buy just about any personal service anyone desired.

As usual, rumors straight from “a guy who knows a guy was heard the Colonel say . . .” were predicting everything for the 413th. The regiment was going to be sent straight to Japan, it was going to stay in Germany, it was going to clean out Werewolves (the over-ballyhooed Nazi underground organization). Official notice came the first week in June that the outfit would be redeployed to the Pacific theater by way of the States.

On June 11 the Seagulls rolled south to the Leipzig railhead in trucks and, as the division band played “California, Here I Come,” boarded 40-et-8 boxcars.

“I’d rather ride with the eight horses,” said the noncom in charge of the car, surveying his 39 roommates and their 39 loaded duffle bags. However,

most men would have walked to Le Havre under full field packs if it would have got them home any sooner, so everyone stretched out on his side and breathed by the numbers.

Final packing and equipment surveys were completed at Camp Lucky Strike near Le Havre. The camp was windy and dusty and plenty cool at night, but home wasn’t far off.

On June 26 the regiment, minus a detail party from the 2nd Battalion which had loaded on the 24th, piled into huge GI trucks which carried it to the port. By dark that night the 413th was loaded on the SS Monterey, along with divisional headquarters, special units, and artillery outfits.

The Monterey was a former Matson luxury liner which had been carrying troops all over the Pacific. This was its first Atlantic trip as a troop-carrier and its permanent staff proved to be suckers for German lodge swords, Iron Crosses third class, and Czechoslovak pistols. Troops on the main deck were double-loaded so most of the men quartered there alternated their sleeping, spending one night on deck and the next night on a bunk. The food was plentiful and uniformly excellent.

Everyone was up early on July 3 as the Monterey took on a pilot and slipped into a Staten Island pier, escorted by launches carrying Wac bands. Seagulls filed down the gangplank, drank cartons of milk furnished by the Red Cross, and went over to the Jersey shore on ferries. Hundreds of ships and boats in the harbor saluted with their whistles as the men passed Manhattan Island.

From the ferries, trains took everyone to Camp Kilmer, N. J. After 24 hours in Kilmer, the men were split into groups and entrained for their various separation centers and 30 days temporary duty at home.



No gentleman would travel without his duffel bag and blanket roll. Get aboard that luxury liner.



Sword for sale as the Monterey loads up in Le Havre.



Believe it or not, this is not the Air Corps.



No crap games, no sunbathers? Man your duffle bags and move ashore!



Manhattan Island. The barge in background is tooting a salute.

That Jersey shore shore looked good too.





1. Advantage in having a top bunk.
2. My aching back. TAT boxes.
3. With a job well done. For always.

THE LAST LAP



Glad to see you . . .

THE LAST LAP

The regiment reassembled at San Luis Obispo, California, during the third week in August, 1945. On August 13 officers and men began to arrive from their reception centers, to which they had reported after their 30 days at home, and the last trainloads reported for duty on August 18.

Scheduled for combat in the Pacific, the 413th made plans to go on an intensive training schedule. Besides refresher training with weapons and the old standby, night problems, the Seagulls began to burn the California hills with flame-throwers. Cooks and drivers went to training classes; the medics prepared a series of lectures on tropical diseases; Service company and the battalions got ready to receive an allotment of tanks and reconnaissance vehicles which were to operate as integral parts of the regiment.

The atom bomb interrupted all these preparations. The question was in doubt for a week or so, with the outfit still scheduled to proceed to the Pacific, but this time only for occupational duties. Riot control classes were added to the training schedule.

General MacArthur announced late in August that he would not need anymore Infantry divisions and the War Department lowered the point score for individual overseas service, first to 45 and then to 36. The discharge score was lowered to 80 and many men

from the 413th were assigned to work at the separation center which was established on the post in September. The discharge score went down to 70 on October 1 and all 70-pointers had been cleared by October 15.

A regular training schedule was followed in September, but night problems and a scheduled bivouac at the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation range were called off.

In October the military end of the training was de-emphasized and the regiment devoted mornings to instruction in military courtesy, drill, cleaning of equipment, and one-hour classes in various commercial and mechanical subjects. Afternoons were taken up with organized athletics. Frequent battalion and regimental parades were also conducted.

Demobilization was the number one topic and more and more men began to shake hands around the companies as they left for home with "the golden goose" above their right shirt pockets. In spite of the excitement over discharges, trains to Los Angeles and San Francisco were jammed over the weekends.

The regiment received a few batches of low-point replacements fresh from basic training, but by mid-October it seemed certain that the 413th would be deactivated. Company strengths fell sharply as the separation center removed high-pointers and men with dependents; 500 men not yet ready for discharge were transferred to port detachments in San Francisco, Oakland, and Seattle.

Seagulls were much in demand for parades and community holidays. Convoys carried detachments of 413th men all up and down the southern coast to add a military note to local Frontier, Pioneer, Old Home, Welcome Home, and Come Again "Days."

The regimental baseball team played 12 games during September, winning 11 and losing one. In the Post league, the Seagulls hung up a perfect record with five wins and no losses to hold undisputed first place. In October, the Seagulls wound up second behind the champion 414th team. The

race was tied at the end of the regular league competition but the 414th won two in a row in the post-season play-off.

Most of the Camp Adair men are hovering on the brink of discharge with 58 or 59 points; those with a decoration have 63 or 64. "Old" men with children or with three decorations had over 70 points and are already out.

Regimental strength dropped sharply with the release of men with over 70 points and by October 15 the 413th numbered only 1800 men. Some 600 men with less than 60 points were transferred to Christmas Mail units at San Francisco and Seattle. Replacements continued to arrive in small groups but by the end of the month the regimental strength was once again dropping as the camp separation center began discharging men with 60 or more points. The separate companies trained with the Third Battalion; mess hall and day-room facilities were also consolidated.

Military training was de-emphasized with educational programs taking up one hour each morning and organized athletics filling in the afternoons. Courses were offered in vocational and elementary school subjects by instructors chosen from the enlisted men of the regiment. Bookkeeping, basic arithmetic, reading and writing, Spanish, and American History were among the standard school courses offered; vocational subjects included Engine Maintenance, practical work with heavy engineering equipment (in cooperation with Division Engineers), and Basic Electricity. Attendance at these classes was strictly voluntary. Men not enrolled in schools at-

tended lectures on post-war employment opportunities, including surveys of the job prospects of various trades and businesses.

Three hours a day were spent on conditioning hikes and such basic military subjects as drill, courtesy, and care of equipment.

The separate companies, organized as the "Fourth Battalion," took almost all the firsts in an intra-regimental track meet, and won first place in basketball and touch football.

Orders to begin inactivation arrived 26 October and plans were made to deactivate the First Battalion, Cannon company, and Anti-tank company on November 1.

In the 104th Division firing matches, the 413th won all the team awards and a lion's share of the individual prizes.

Hikes up Cerro Remauldo, a 1,000-foot climb, were conducted by the battalions as part of the physical toughening program.

The 104th continued to be popular with California communities and detachments from the 413th were called on for parades in San Francisco and Vallejo.

The 413th participated in a division review, the third such affair since arriving at San Luis Obispo. The review honored Major General Terry Allen as he received a cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal.

The regimental history was in the hands of the printers by December 4th. More than 1,000 copies of the book were subscribed for by officers and men of the regiment.

The historical staff hereby closes shop—we hear that separation center calling.



BOB HOPE

BETTE DAVIS

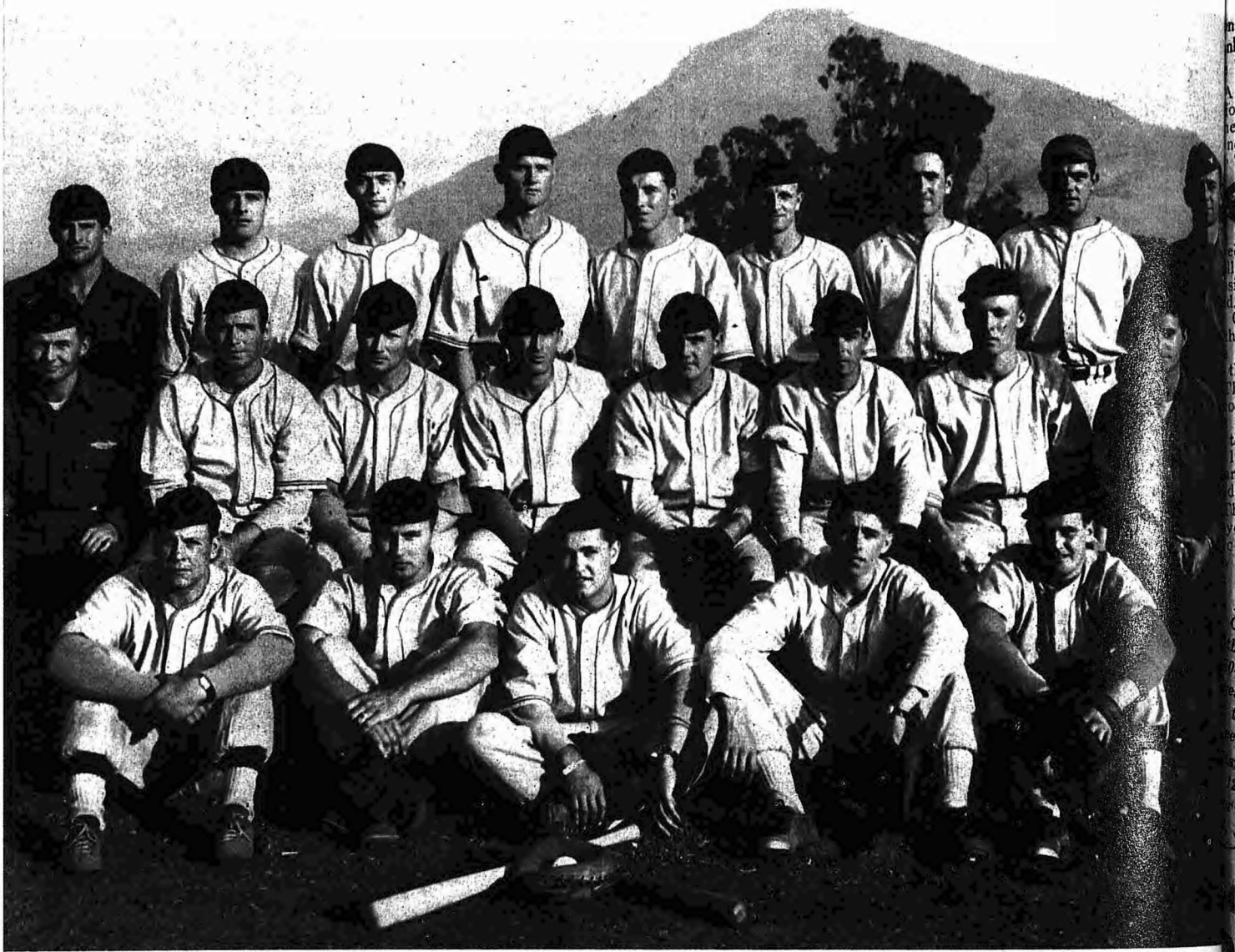
JOE E. BROWN



Ready to roll.



Tar paper huts.



1945 baseball team—Front row, L to R: Leathers, C; Pramuke, CF; Holley, 2b; Smolen, P; Penrose, P; 2nd row: Lt Kane, coach; Cross, C; Erickson, P; Frye, SS; Stroupe, 1b; Bishop, CF; Bryan, P; Bartlett, mgr; 3rd row: Konrad, trainer; Ulsheimer, 3b; Graulich, 2b; Belcher, RF; Bain, LF; Skladanek, 3b; Curley, LF; June, C; Col Summers.

Sea Gulls I Triumph Take Basketball Honors

The 413th Infantry Regiment Sea Gulls defeated the 104th Division headquarters five, 29 to 28 Friday night, at the Field House to take the Timberwolf Division title in the basketball tournament staged by the Special Service Office under the supervision of Capt. Robert C. Duffy.

CG Presents Trophy

Major-General Terry Allen, Mrs. Allen and party attended the championship contest, and at its conclusion General Allen presented the trophy symbolic of the title to Colonel Welcome P. Waltz, commanding officer of the 413th Infantry.

A capacity crowd was entertained before and after the game and during the outbursts by the Timberwolf Division band, under the direction of WO

ACTION!



Seasaw Battle

It was a thriller from start to finish with the lead changing hands until the final minutes when the Sea Gulls won by a three-point margin.

413th Infantry Wins Camp Adair Sports

Geysers Overwhelmed Redlegs 10-3, by Sea Gulls

Behind a withering barrage of solid base hits and some excellent pitching by Sgt. Erickson, the Sea Gulls overwhelmed the Redlegs in their first victory of the season, 10-3, last Friday, on the newly-constructed Sea Gull Infantry diamond in the corner of North 9th and B streets.

Sea Gulls Get Revenge on Mountaineers, 10-4

By Sgt. Art Stobbe, of the Sea Gulls
A crushing six-run blast in the fifth inning enabled Coach Lieutenant Nyers' Sea Gulls to gain sweet revenge for an earlier defeat, as ruthlessly overpowered the Mountaineers Wednesday afternoon on their own diamond, 10-4.

Sergeant Al Wakefield, Sea Gull right hander, was in excellent form, striking out six batters and causing a run disturbance in the seventh. Wakefield held the Mountaineers in check throughout the game, although touched for twelve

Wild Awake Wakefield.
Wakefield also singled to right field, driving in two runs in the second. He opened the riotous fifth with a double down the right field line, and hits by Graulich and

Ross, mixed passes, gave the Geysers going over the top.

Box score.

Sea Gulls	B	H	E
Kane	1	0	3
Graulich	2	1	0
Nyers	2	2	0
Wolfe	0	0	0
Stobbe	0	0	0
Allen	1	1	0
Thompson	1	1	0
Gulich	1	1	0
Breake	1	0	0
Pollock	1	2	0
Sipe	1	1	0
Reason	0	0	0
Wakefield	1	2	0

SEA GULLS DOMINATE DIVISION BALL LEAGUE

This is the final week of play in the Timber Wolf Division baseball league and the Sea Gulls with a record of six wins against one loss look like the potential winners unless the other teams can make up some of their postponed games before Monday's deadline. As there was only one baseball league the winner will be declared Division Champions.

League standings: Sea Gulls, 6-1; Geysers, 2-2; Special, 1-1; Artillery, 0-4.

CG PRESENTS TROPHY TO COL. WALTZ

413th Defeat Special Troops to Lead League

PFC James J. Bryan, star pitcher for the 413th Infantry, played the Frank Merriwell role to perfection last Wednesday, July 5, as he pitched and batted his team to a ten inning, 5-4 victory over its bitter division rivals, the Special Troops nine in the beginning of the League, half of the Post Baseball.

Going into the ninth inning, Bryan had allowed the ninth inning, only four runs but his opponents did more than his team. Starting in the first, he hit a single, streaked to third base, and threw.

as his team pounded Kestelle nine hits. This game was the last Thursday. The other game was a walk-around for the 414th Infantry as it defeated the 413th F. A., 36-5, last Saturday. The winning team scored four runs in the first and five

Camp Adair SPORT

By Pfc. Bob Ruckstuhl

Redlegs Lose to Sea Gulls by 12-3 Count

Coach Lieutenant Jim Nyers' Sea Gulls came from behind to defeat the Redlegs 12-3, Saturday on the

Master Sergeant Bill Hall, some timely hitting by Rain and excellent defensive play in the field. The Sea Gulls played errorless ball for the first time this season to assist materially in Hall's triumph, while the Redlegs babbled five times to keep all four of their pitchers in hot water throughout the game.

Redlegs	B	H	E
P.A. 30	1	0	3
Reed 20	1	0	3
Kearney 10	0	0	0
Angelo 10	0	0	0
Pollock 10	0	0	0
Grady 10	0	0	0
Totals	8	0	3

Defeat Timberwolf Rival, 415th Infantry, 65-43

General Allen Presents Trophy to Victorious Team Before More Than 2,000 Spectators at Field House

Meet Camp Carson's Basketball Champions for 1941. They are the 413th Infantry, recent winners of the Timberwolf's own tournament, who defeated their division rivals the 415th Infantry, 65-43 last Tuesday evening at the Field House.

Following the exciting game, General Allen, commanding general of the 104th, was given a hand trophy by Capt. Donald N. Allen then presented the trophy to the winning combination. The game was hard-fought all the way, the 413th Sea Gulls always being the 415th Geysers.

The 415th defeated the 410 F. A. 21 and following that the 413th defeated the 329th Engineers. In the first game, Wilcox scored 18 points to lead his team to victory. Gorney, with seven points, was the leading scorer for his team. The second game was a very close one with the score tied at 16-16, but the 413th put on a victory.



413th EXIT

GROUP PICTURES



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REGIMENTAL OFFICERS

REGIMENT

Col. William M. Summers, Cmdg.
 Lt. Col. James Irvine, Exec.
 Maj. Clinton S. Tompkins, S-1
 Maj. Sanford C. Bush, S-2
 Maj. Norman O. Willey, S-3
 Maj. Richard Bush, S-4
 Capt. Otto E. Feirlein, Asst. S-2
 Capt. Roy L. Spencer, Comm.
 Capt. James E. McDonald, Mun.
 Capt. Clovis B. Ford, Maint.
 Capt. James H. Shaw, Pers.
 Lt. Earl L. King, Asst. S-3
 Lt. Houston Lipscomb, Liaison
 Lt. David S. Johnson, Liaison
 Lt. Owen Richards, Liaison
 Lt. Gordon L. Graber, Recon.
 Lt. Donald M. Greer, SSO
 Lt. Rudolph E. Sandemeir, Mtr.

CHAPLAINS

Capt. Milton E. Berg
 Capt. Edward P. Doyle
 Capt. Robert S. Frey

WARRANT OFFICERS

CWO Tony Davis, Supply
 WOJG Clarence Larson, Pers.
 WOJG Carl H. Timmerman, Mun.
 WOJG Robert P. Thompson, Comm.

FIRST BATTALION

Lt. Col. Charles Fernald, Cmdg.
 Maj. Marshall B. Garth, Exec.
 Capt. Carl Zimmerman, S-1
 Lt. Herbert E. Rupert, S-2
 Capt. Joseph G. Holloway, S-3
 Lt. Herbert Knudson, S-4

SECOND BATTALION

Lt. Col. Samuel W. Koster, Cmdg.
 Maj. Edward Weh, Exec.
 Capt. Howard Hamilton, S-1
 Lt. William L. Mengebier, S-2
 Capt. Roger S. Rees, S-3
 Lt. Walter Harrington, S-4

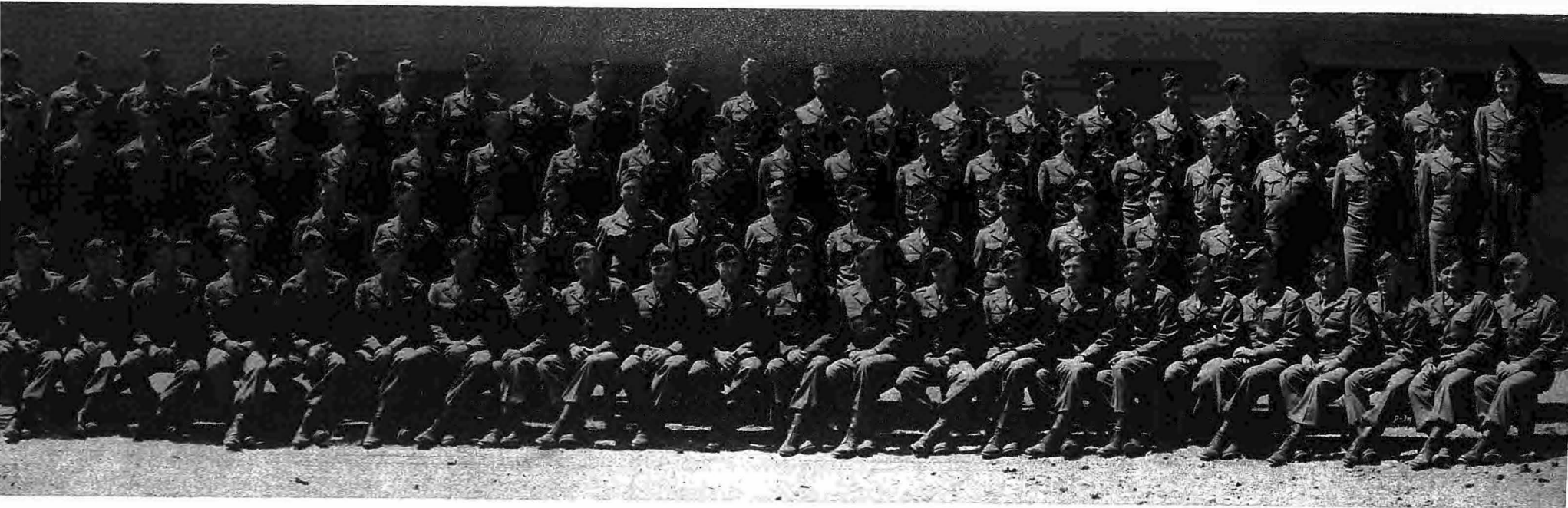
THIRD BATTALION

Lt. Col. George E. O'Connor, Cmdg.
 Maj. James E. Brown, Exec.
 Capt. Charles W. Casey, S-1
 S/Sgt. Edgar Nardi, Actg. S-2
 Capt. Carl S. Johnson, S-3
 Lt. Matt C. Hawkins, S-4

NOTE: There were frequent changes in command during the

latter part of the regiment's combat period. This list represents staff officers as of V-E day, with the exception that some men who had held a position during the greater part of the combat time but had been reassigned just prior to V-E day are named here rather than their successors.

Officers of separate companies, headquarters, and letter companies not listed here will be found under their respective organizational headings.



REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

CAPTAINS

Brougham, James P., Jr.
Spencer, Roy L.

WARRANT OFFICER

WOJG Thompson, Robert P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Graber, Grodon
Markham, Winston L.

MASTER SERGEANT

Payne, Thurman T.

FIRST SERGEANT

Arthurs, James N.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

MacDonald, William
Sanders, Grady J.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Burke, Robert F.
Cartmel, James O.
Hawkins, Keith E.
Martin, Edward M.
Searcey, Russell E.

SERGEANTS

Baroni, Italo
Dye, Elmer L.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Burkholder, Melvin
Davis, Burdette A.
Duller, Melson M.
Hagstette, Edward J.
Herzog, William
Hudak, John R.
Mosovsky, Stephen
Puskus, Andrew M.
Rhode, Warren W.
Rushing, Aaron L.
Sowell, George R.
Swanson, Franklin
Yastremski, Edward

CORPORALS

Blundell, William
Chrisman, Avery
Merchant, Charlie

TECHNICIANS

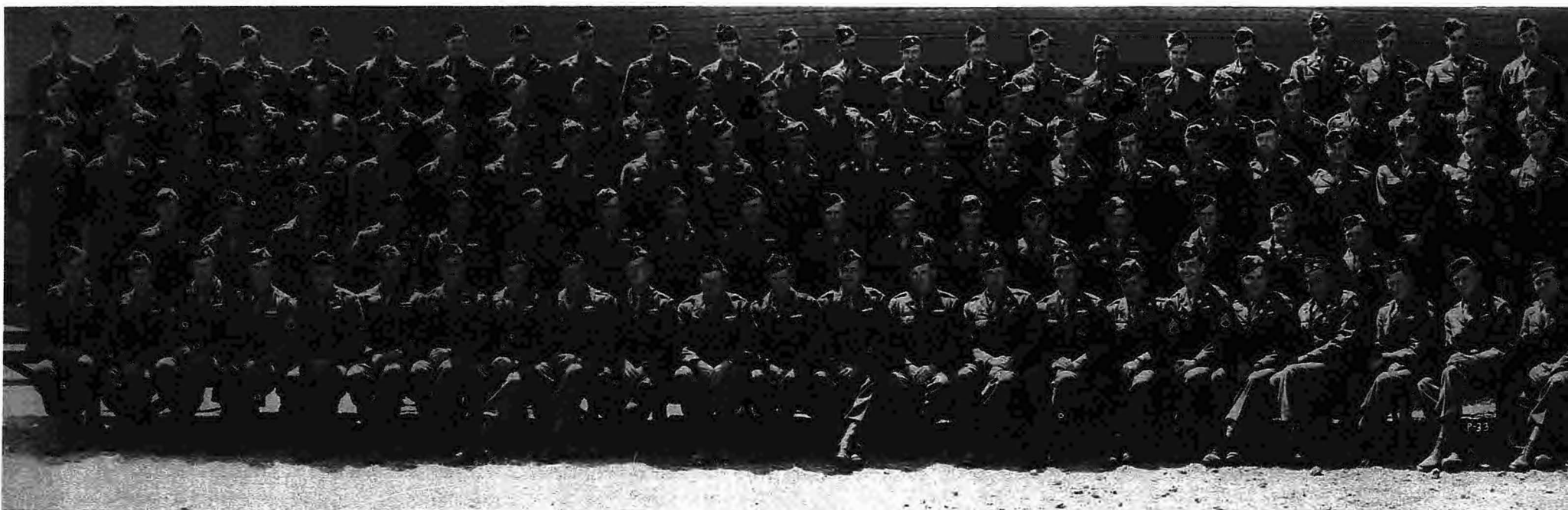
FIFTH GRADE

Bryant, J. B.
Butler, James L.
Eck, Walter J.
Ferrell, Dolen C.
Finkelstein, Alex.
Hill, Joseph A.
Johnstone, James
Lorona, Alfonso O.
Meece, Charles
Meyer, Frank R.
Nordlund, Ervin
Nunez, Lolly J.
Owens, Stanley C.
Pelligrini, Clarence
Renfrow, Wayne
Roberts, Leonard
Shaw, Robert
Smith, John R.
Snell, James
Velarde, Louis O.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Bean, Robert D.
Bishop, Edwin A.
Burnard, Arthur J.
Burrage, Jimmie
Cagle, Edward J.
Church, Lloyd R.
Ducheneau, Allen T.
Evers, Eugene E.
Frasene, Raymond A.
Franco, Eduardo
Gillihan, William
Glick, Arthur J.
Hanes, Joseph J.
Hauck, Paul A.
Holmes, William
Hoos, Raymond A.
Kinkner, Willis L.
Koontz, Ira L.
Lenhardt, George R.
Longyear, Robert F.
Lubarsky, Samuel
Matsil, Morris

McKelvey, Glenn R.
Meyer, Erwin R.
Miller, James N.
Morgan, Jason R.
Nusbacher, Henry F.
Oliver, Willard G.
Peach, Norbert J.
Perkins, Raymond A.
Peterson, Donald L.
Pires, Albert M.
Porter, Walter S.
Regan, Joseph J.
Romanchuk, Michael
Ross, Robert D.
Rye, Orville T.
Shaver, Perry A.
Theo, James
Visser, Bert P.
Wasmire, Merle E.
Wood, Charles K.
Wood, Raymond N.
Ziebak, Henry T.
MacDonald, John R.



ANTI-TANK COMPANY

CAPTAIN

Binder, Samuel H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Balistreri, Joseph
Beeman, Boone W.
Boylls, Clyde C.
Dahl, John C.
Durlam, Eugene R.
Haugan, Stanley M.
Paul, David E.

FIRST SERGEANT

Nelson, Harold W.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Hawkins, Herbert L.
Parker, Delbert R.
Wiener, Johnnie C.
Williams, Surry V.

STAFF SERGEANT

Coldesser, Warren E.
DeWoody, John L.
Exner, Harry H.
Mazzara, Frank P.
Olson, Eugene G.
Predgo, Paul V.

Prettie, Francis M.
Stahel, Warren H.
Stalder, Frank S.
Stansberry, Clifton E.
Tabachik, Joseph J.

SERGEANTS

Baldwin, Bill
DiPhillips, Ermond J.
Donabedian, Joe
Mayer, Marlin E.
Olesak, Henry J.
Preston, Grover L.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Cole, Robert E.
Eskridge, Elgin L.
Penrose, Erwin W.
Wilson, Paul

CORPORALS

Barron, Marvin H.
Carbo, Salvatore
Huseth, Harlan B.
McLellan, James B.
O'Neill, Eugene J.
Oppenheim, David J.

Rousseau, Charles
Savage, James W.
Weik, Roger W.

TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE

Baumgard, Raymond A.
Brown, John T.
Cicilese, Giovanni F.
Duncan, Othel
Gibson, Ralph E.
Haynes, George W.
Hotten, James H.
Hutchison, Jack W.
Johnston, Daniel G.
Libersat, Charles J.
Newsome, Willie L.
Perry, Alonzo O.
Walton, M. D.

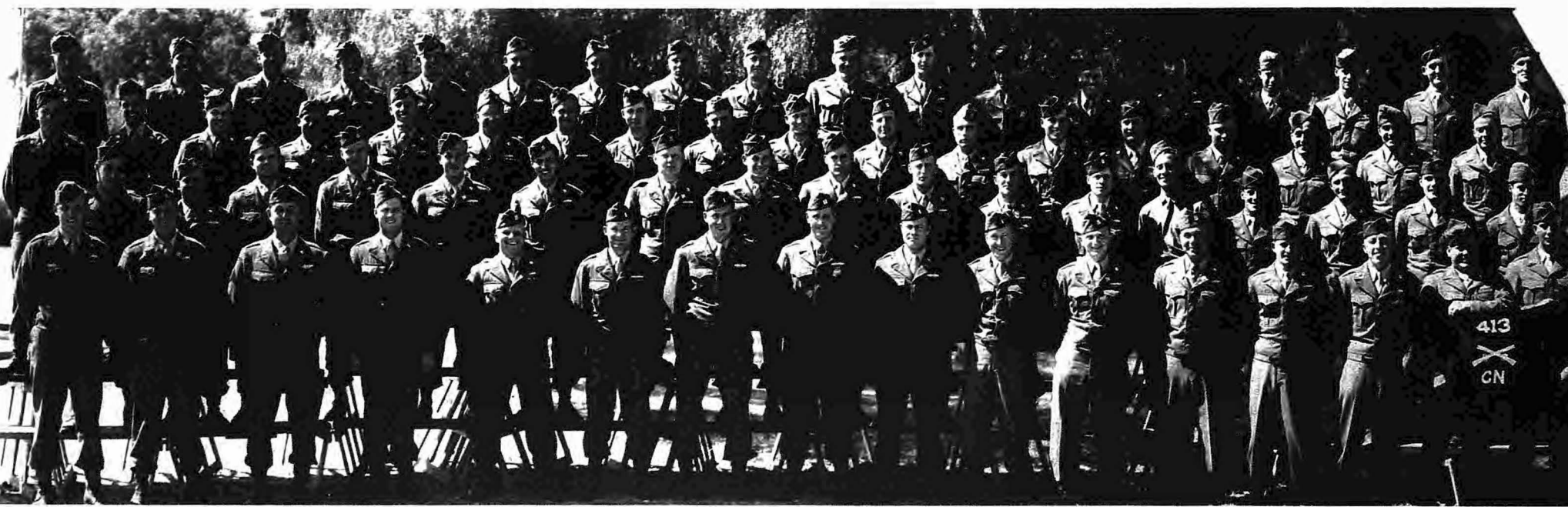
PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

All, Peter A.
Arcuri, Joseph
Bahn, Rudolf M.
Bakke, George W.
Ballou, Benjamin E.
Batts, Haskell H.
Bernard, Frank D.
Birch, Howard H.
Bishop, Gordon
Bledsoe, Lawrence L.
Bonello, Frank H.
Bravo, John
Brazzell, Edward E.
Bryan, James J.
Callahan, Patrick J.
Callant, Thomas E.
Carrick, George J.
Carriere, Anthony T.
Chase, Albert O.
Click, Oscar M.
Coburn, Hobin O.
Cook, Robert T.
Corsaut, James B.
Curley, Robert A.
Daly, John J.
Davis, Harry O.
Diacetis, Christopher
Diacetis, Salvador
Diets, Donald T.
Drogalis, Albert B.
Fancher, Gerald L.

Ferguson, Miller
Flis, Walter J.
Geouge, T. J.
Gilbert, Earl J.
Gilligan, Roy E.
Grosjean, Wilson J.
Guthmiller, Albert A.
Hammer, Bruce W.
Harris, Howard H.
Harvey, William H.
Hatcher, Nemo
Heck, Frederick J.
Heiss, Henry W.
Henke, Orvis L.
Herman, John J.
Hethcox, Billy W.
Hohe, Robert M.
Hughes, Paul R.
Hutcherson, Lester
Jackson, Charles N.
Johnson, Vern D.
June, Edgar G.
Kerr, Raymond L.
King, Paul R.
Kistner, Orville A.

Kmet, Walter
Konefal, Edmund
Konrad, Ignatius J.
Koval, Michael
Kulp, Charles
Lee, Donald N.
Lenac, Anthony P.
Leslie, Gerald L.
Lindstrom, John A.
Malone, James A.
Mancini, Guido A.
McCarry, James E.
McLane, William
McLaughlin, Leroy W.
Mellott, DeKalb H.
Mist, Charles A.
Moser, Robert G.
Nelson, Perry J.
Pearlman, Seymour
Peoples, Arthur E.
Perkins, Leonidas
Pramuka, Raymond G.
Pricco, Arthur V.
Richardson, James C.

Rootes, Luther A.
Seward, Martin J.
Sheckenbaugh, Laverne
Short, Charles M.
Snyder, Howard W.
Stern, Julian N.
Stoute, Claude
Teague, Roby L.
Thompkins, Thurston O.
Troyak, Frank J.
Uherek, Edmund F.
Urbina, Manuel D.
Walsh, Thomas J.
Warren, Fred S.
Warren, Mortimer T.
Webb, Stanley M.
Wenke, Paul T.
Wolke, Harry J.
Zopfi, Leonard W.
Abraham, Norman
Clark, Bert T.
Harrell, Virgil E.
Hogen, Robert M.



CANNON COMPANY

CAPTAIN
Cranston, Frederick M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS
Davenport, Oscar F.
Goodman, James E.
Jackson, Francis D.
Paris, Grady V.

FIRST SERGEANT
Skrebes, Bernard M.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS
Hill, Thomas L.
Randell, John C.
Weintraub, Nathan

STAFF SERGEANTS
Bachman, Leonard
Mole, Ray R.
Thompson, Cole W.

SERGEANTS
Chrisco, Ralph E.
Finnegan, George P.
Karpensky, Thomas
Nellis, Paul E.
Randall, Edward J.
St. John, Harry A., Jr.
Tillotson, David C.
Williams, Millard

TECHNICIANS
FOURTH GRADE
Brown, Fred C.
Casey, Cleo C.
Liddle, Robert G.
Peerenboom, George E.
Wheat, Frank B.

CORPORALS
Bryan, Ernest W.
Burggraft, Ellsworth B.
Frye, John M.
McKenna, James J.
Pierce, Nevyle G.
Popdan, George
Pope, Bertran A., Jr.
Rowe, Richard A.
Van Deventer, Charles D.

TECHNICIANS
FIFTH GRADE
Albright, Donald E.
Goodlow, Lloyd G.
Hanson, Harlan H.
Miller, Evans J.
Raynor, Edgar C.
Reinke, William C.

White, Gerald M.
Williams, Theodore
Wyman, Clyde C.
PRIVATES FIRST CLASS
Aldridge, Charles B.
Alexander, Albert
Anderson, Oscar V.
Ball, Buhrman B.
Barr, Thomas A.
Bellanger, Clarence E.
Brewer, Randy
Burfiend, Eugene J.
Cabot, Charles
Colliton, Edward O.
Conn, Everett
Cotton, Robert S.
Curtiss, Richard M.
D'Apice, Anthony J.

Darr, Quinton M.
Dunn, Robert E.
Ferguson, Harold W.
Giffin, James A.
Green, Aubrey O.
Haddox, Emmett S.
Helms, Clifton M.
Hetletved, Orvel M.
Hines, Hollis B., Jr.
Howard, Lester E.
Howard, William T.
Johnston, Otis H.
Korycki, John S.
Lapp, Albert W.
Lawrence, Samuel C.
Lawing, Clayton O.
McHenry, James F., Jr.
Martin, William B.

Nichols, Robert L.
Oliver, Robert S.
Olson, William M.
Peterson, Walter C.
Pratt, Harry T.
Pyshny, Alexander J.
Ramshur, Warner T.
Sandor, Joseph
Schaal, Richard B.
Schlingloff, Leonard M.
Self, Arthur W.
Sorozak, Walter
Sower, John J.
Strack, Joseph L., Jr.
Suire, Desaire
Sullivan, James J.
Surface, Lee A.

Talbourdet, Andre J. G.
Trujillo, Miguel A.
Walker, Rayburn L.
Weikle, Calvin D.
Wilcox, Clyde T.
Withers, Willis F.
Yust, Wilfred A.
Beck, Eugene J.
Collette, Duane
Derocher, Donald K.
McCord, Willis M.
Jackson, Roy H.
Retes, Roy
Ruhl, Robert L.
Schindler, Donald
Trujillo, Emilio B.



MEDICAL DETACHMENT

MAJOR

Marx, Halvey E.

CAPTAINS

Furlong, John H., Jr.

Hruska, Glenn J.

Miglio, Thomas A.

Miller, Frank L.

Nelson, Neal K.

Swartz, Fred G., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANT

Summers, Art R.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Cook, George T., Jr.

Holder, Walter J.

Schober, John E.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Hensher, Carl O.

Williford, Wilburn L.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Cagianello, John L.

Donovan, Arnold S.

Mahody, John P.

TECHNICIANS

THIRD GRADE

Arpin, Godfrey

Boehm, Robert W.

Bosworth, Benjamin F.

Grunseth, Frank W.

Miller, Joseph J.

Mohrman, Herbert W.

Seekins, Louis F.

Shoenfelt, Lowell R.

Stamford, Alvin S.

SERGEANT

Schuster, Lloyd G.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Bryer, Fred J.

Goudy, Allen B.

Grzelczyk, Joseph C.

Keefer, Wilmer R.

Lane, John C.

Levine, Milton

McCabe, Arthur M.

Merims, Harold

Schafer, Jack W.

Williams, Ivan F.

CORPORAL

Rinks, Herschel

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Barrington, Robert H.

Bell, Columbus D.

Bentley, Kenneth E.

Bustamante, John L.

Cerniglia, Samuel S.

DeRoque, Earl H., Jr.

Gibson, Artie W.

Hedrick, LaVerne

Hirsch, Henry I.

Kollenborn, Carl W.

Nash, Robert A.

Pasquino, Joseph

Ruby, George W.

Rupert, Ralph F., Jr.

Salyers, Paul

Satz, William R.

Simon, John J.

Walker, Willis C.

Wallin, William D.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Akers, Melvin L.

Amundson, Oliver L.

Becker, Paul S.

Berg, Donald E.

Bloom, Leo V.

Bourne, Jesse W.

Braughman, Leonard C.

Buck, Paul R.

Campbell, Howard

Capasso, Joseph

Channell, Harry E.

Davis, Robert L.

Diamond, Joseph H.

Diderrich, Vincent J.

Edwards, Robert A.

Faliks, Ralph

Geiselmann, Harrison A.

George, William P.

Giblichman, Herbert

Gordon, Marshall G.

Gordon, Thomas A.

Guevara, Jorge S.

Harbke, William H., Jr.

Heintzman, Archie A.

Holden, Elliott L.

Hunt, Howard P., Jr.

Ireland, George W.

Isley, Kenneth O.

Jahoda, Raymond J.

Jean, William A.

Kearns, Wallace W.

Kellogg, Thomas J.

Kerr, Walter R.

King, John L.

Korth, Robert E.

Krawiecki, Stephen S.

Lantaigne, James L.

Long, Herman D.

McCown, James W.

McKnight, Paul C.

McMillin, Glenn E.

McQuay, Clark D.

Mankowski, Edmund J.

Marshall, Paul E.

Mandolare, Bruno M.

Moran, Raymond A.

Motley, Jewell F.

Myers, Fred K.

Myers, Freddie

Nelson, Wilburn

Nicoletti, Michael J.

Novotnak, George J.

Nowak, Phillip J.

Orr, Robert O.

Palmer, Charles M.

Pascuzzo, Lavern W.

Penniman, Edward L.

Perkins, Henry L.

Peters, Lesley E.

Pukala, Walter

Riker, William M.

Rockwell, Herbert

Rogers, Jess

Rosenthal, Maurice L.

Rowedel, Gordon H.

Ryder, Frank A.

Salisbury, Charles S.

Shaddrick, Richard B.

Shade, Ira F.

Siegel, Reuben S.

Siever, Everett R.

Scott, Tommy

Sturgill, Ernest

Warner, Donald B.

Weiss, Leonard

White, Frank J.

Yallowitz, Philip

Ziegler, Robert C.

Pryse, Wayne

Galambos, Frank

Hughes, Arthur J.

Jones, Harry H.

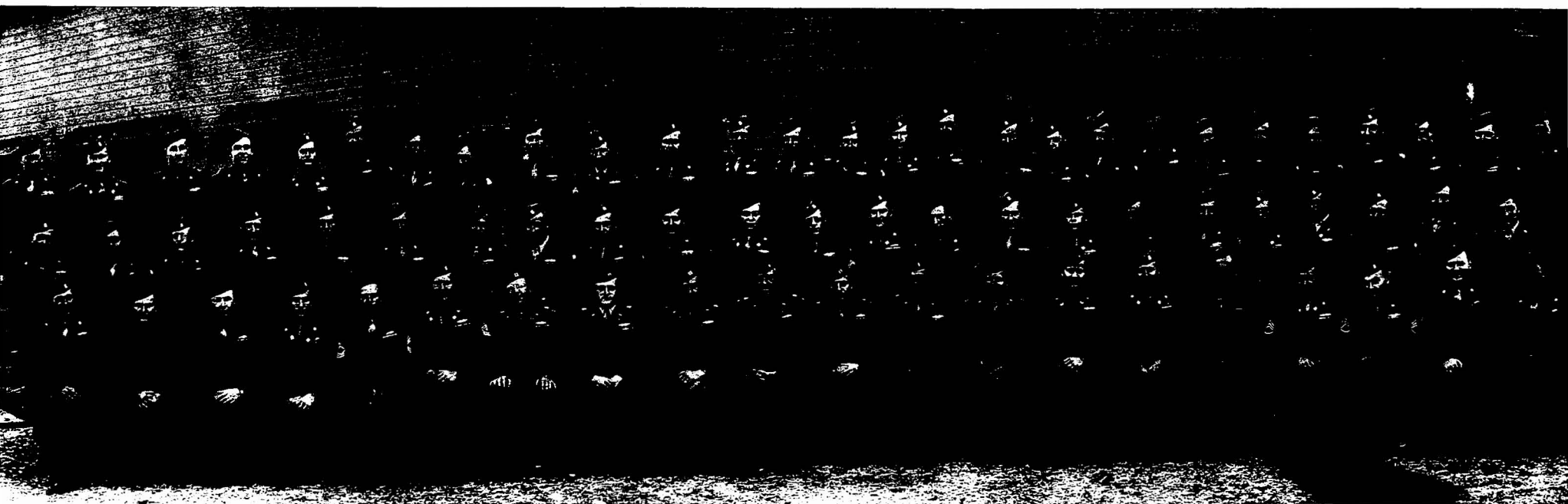
Klinger, Fred B.

Laguardia, Santa

Napier, John G.

Papa, Joseph

Sessoms, James E.



SERVICE COMPANY

CAPTAIN

Frank, David

FIRST LIEUTENANT

Gouvin, Paul W.
Greer, Donald M.
Harrington, Walter D.
Hawkins, Matt
Knudson, Herbert C.

C W O

Davis, Tony O.

W O I G

Larson, Clarence S.
Timmerman, Carl H., Jr.

MASTER SERGEANT

Burches, William W.
Decker, Thomas W.
Fridholm, Edwin F.
Jarvis, Elwood H., Jr.

FIRST SERGEANT

Langston, James B.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT

Rowland, George M.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Fages, Stephen B.
Heidelberger, Louis L.
Jacobson, Meyer
Klocke, Elston H.
McBroom, Claude O.
Oliver, Jack D.
Ussery, John S.

SERGEANTS

Costello, Delbert C.
Hollingsworth, Denver
Perry, Albert S.
Pisano, Celeste P.
Stiens, John J.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Blondell, Roy A.
Cameron, Jack C.
Dow, Ralph J.
Greenley, Cecil F.
Herman, Osborne W.
Kirkham, Wilbur G.
Lukatch, Edward C.

O'Carroll, Lawrence
Paulausky, Daniel J.
Swan, Robert L.
Travis, Donald
Traynor, Bernard J.

CORPORAL

Ford, David B.
Garvin, Ralph G.
Maroon, George C.
Metcalf, Lee W.
Smith, Warren J.

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Antol, John R.
Barlett, Philip M.
Beham, Wesley M.
Bell, Robert H.
Brookshire, Roy O.
Brumley, Wilburn T.
Campbell, Paul L.
Clayman, Lloyd E.
Clinton, Thomas M.
Coffindaffer, Cecil L.

Cogley, Charles B.
Cohoon, Alvin L.
Davidove, Jack
Dugas, Hector
Gaspard, Luke
Gillhouse, Donald C.
Gotwalt, John
Graulich, Raymond J.
Grimes, Joseph E.
Hanrahan, John P. W.
Hovis, Utah T.
Langland, Lloyd M.
Johnston, Francis B.
Montgomery, Charles F.
Moore, Mark
Moreland, Johnnie J.
Nichols, Thomas F.
Ryan, Frank J.
Trezza, Daniel L.
Webster, Daniel L.
Welbourn, Dan A.
Welch, Arthur W.
Westby, Kermit W.

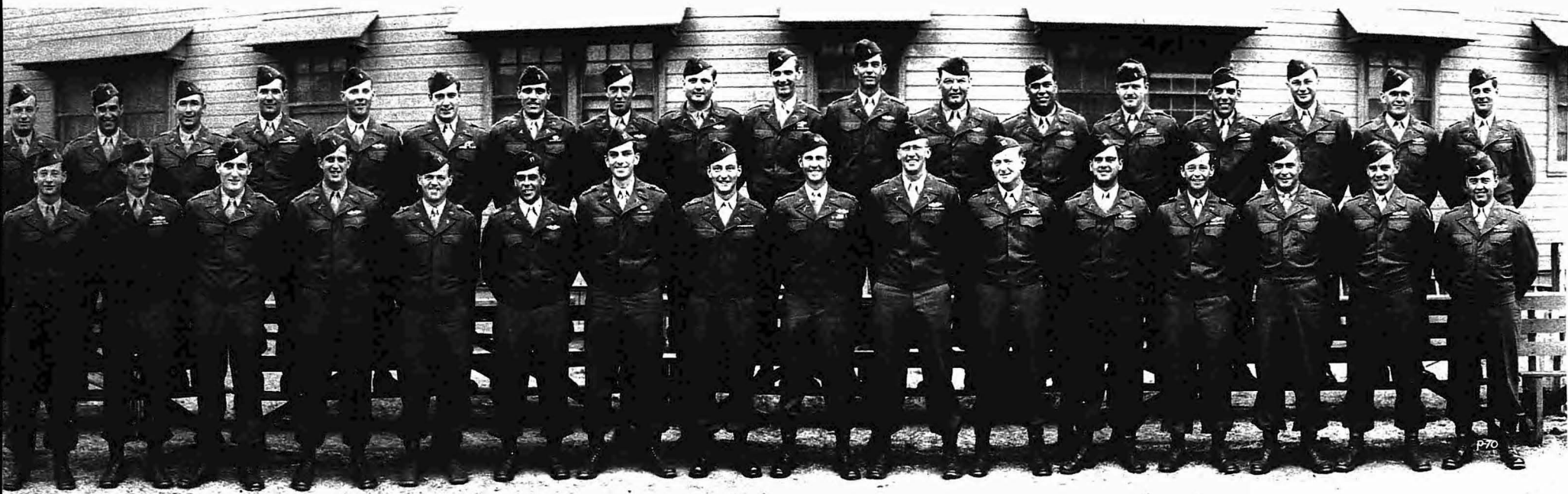
PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Ackerman, Ralph E.
Arndt, Gustav A.
Baker, Charles F.
Beyer, Paul, Jr.
Bollinger, Ralph G.
Broussard, Joel E.
Christiano, Anthony
Doyle, Thomas F.
Engel, Bernard F.
Fracisco, Carlo J.
Goodman, Lawrence
Gregar, John J.
Grigaluinas, John P.
Harrison, Jack D.
Hicks, Rolla G.
Hoffman, John F.
Huntwork, Ralph
Jean, Eunice C.
Jurecic, Louis
Jurgens, John A.
Johnston, James
Karst, Richard A.
Kovar, Leonard F.

Leto, Lawrence J.
Macias, Napoleon
Maitland, John J., III
McKenzie, Frank
Melander, Harry B.
Nielsen, Vernon T.
Pappalardo, James
Pardo, Carmen J.
Phelps, Edwin F.
Ponsowitz, Jack
Rabalais, Paul J.
Reynolds, Clifton R.
Sacks, Israel S.
Scott, Fred L.
Smith, Clarence V.
Sticher, Carl R.
Trevino, Eugene
Villemarette, Paul
Williams, Charles F.
Zuckerman, Ben

PRIVATES

Hall, Ernest H.
Lovett, John E.



FIRST BN OFFICERS

LT COLONEL
Fernald, Charles

MAJOR
Garth, Marshall B.

CAPTAINS
Holloway, Joseph G.
Lumley, James A.
Zimmerman, Carl F.
Zimmerman, Paul F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS
Baker, Jessie M.

Becker, Cletus A.
Breakiron, Harry T.
Brosseau, Dean H.
Dahl, Peter B., Jr.
Davis, Jack O.
Francis, George B.
Gholson, George B.
Hayden, George E.
Huguenin, Edward P.
Iorizzo, Frederick A.
Jones, Arthur G.
Knudson, Herbert
McGuire, Luther R.

Morgen, Le Roy E.
Nyers, James J.
Pohl, Austin B.
Redford, Seth D.
Rowland, Quentin R.
Rupert, Herbert E.
Shirley, Joseph W.
Westerman, David S.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Edwards, Hill E.
Shepard, W. B.
Thomas, Leroy



HEADQUARTERS CO. 1st BN

CAPTAIN

Zimmerman, Carl F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Davis, Jack O.
Gholson, George B.
Rowland, Quentin R.
Shirley, Joseph W.

FIRST SERGEANT

Reed, Denver G.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

McCavit, Nicholas G. R.
Podchaiski, John S.
Schryver, Jesse A.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Bain, Howard G.
Blum, Herbert J.
Blumenstock, Kenneth M.
Flowers, Harvey L.
Greenberg, Lester
Jeffrey, John C.

Schiapelle, Donald T.
Snider, Duane M.
Waligora, Joseph S.

SERGEANTS

Abrams, Bernard
Arnold, William C.
Compton, Thomas G.
Huckleberry, Walter E.
Overby, Trygve
Swanson, Elmer O.
Trimiglozzi, Frank
Westbrook, L. T.

TECHNICIANS FOURTH GRADE

Burns, Dewey G.
Paluch, Edward J.
Rawe, Joseph W.
Roessler, William F.
Williams, Richard E.

CORPORALS

Dixon, Louis P.

Marascia, Morris B.
Parsons, Eugene P.

TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE

Adams, Keith A.
Grande, Rolando C., Jr.
Hoffman, Daniel R.
Huston, James M.
Lyle, Charles C.
Nowinski, Joseph C.
Patillo, David B., Jr.
Davis, Jack
Williams, Virgil L.

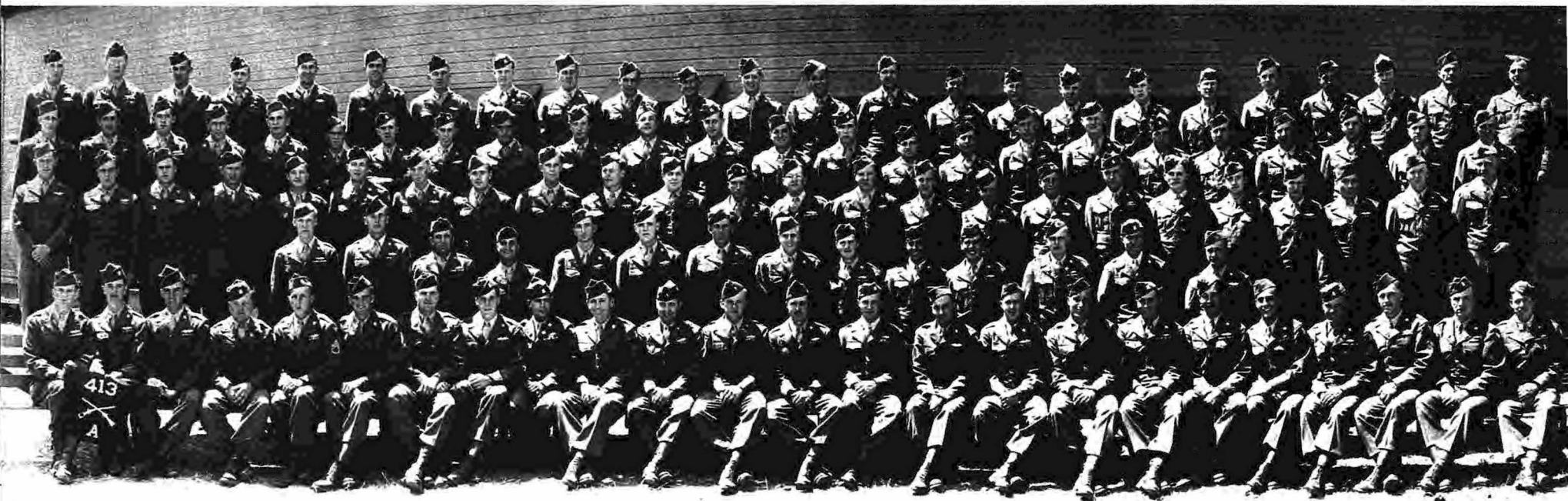
PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Barker, Jack H.
Beck, James P.
Benally, Tom C.
Biggs, Raymond M.
Buck, Verl I.
Bradley, Charles E.
Bremner, Herbert M.

Britton, Don L.
Burkholder, Charles R.
Camillo, Salvador J.
Cathay, James N.
Colclasure, Lewis W.
Conlin, William B.
Cook, James W.
Coopersmith, Jack J.
Davies, Lewis J.
Davis, Frank J.
Dickerson, Charles H.
Dixon, Fred B.
Dunaway, Donald O.
Duncan, Paul S.
Englert, Ralph W.
Fitzgerald, John W.
Foreman, Herbert P.
Gallagher, Joseph T.
Gallegas, Silvano
Goff, Lilburn
Good, John T., Jr.
Goodman, Robert A.
Hawkins, Clarence R.

Hecomovich, Charles J.
Hecox, James R.
Hillstrom, Alphonse M.
Hofstetter, Paul L.
Jachimczak, Walter M.
Jones, Lloyd J.
Kavanaugh, William C.
Klein, Benjamin
Kuehner, Carl E.
Kunde, Armin A.
Lambert, Fred D.
Leathers, Ollie C., Jr.
Lord, Joe B.
Manhart, Francis E.
Marcus, David B.
Mashburn, James N.
Mattson, William C.
McGowan, Troy B.
Mita, William
Migrock, Samuel J.
Meyer, Erwin E.
Morris, Guy D.
Morrison, Lloyd N.

Naber, Herbert P.
Newlan, Floyd W.
Olsen, Harold N.
Petty, William O.
Proa, Rudolph
Ramsier, Henry W.
Randall, Robert D.
Roberts, Albert F.
Ruenzal, Ralph H.
Seguine, John D.
Simpson, Aura W.
Skladanek, Benny
Sourifman, Charles S.
Steirn, Coleman
Storm, Donald E.
Suess, Earl L.
Szymakowski, John E.
Turjanica, Mike
Vasina, Gus H.
Vasquez, Jess H.
Veneziale, Alfred C.
Walsh, Henry S.
Yankus, Arthur R.



COMPANY A

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Brosseau, Dean H.
Pohl, Austin B.
Redford, Seth D.
Westerman, David S.

SECOND LIEUTENANT

Shepard, W. B.

FIRST SERGEANT

Ryder, Alfred J.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Cunningham, Howel E.
Flores, Isabel M.
Mahoric, Frank
Ruscitti, Edward T.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Anderson, Harry F.
Berg, William R.
Doseck, Nicholas D.
Felth, Stanley A.
Gruenberg, Charles W.
Hamilton, Odie
Henderson, Charles E., III
Hren, Anthony F.

Nalen, Bernard H.
Recknagle, Kenneth R.
Salonen, Walter R.
Sams, John T.
Sams, R. E.
Schroeder, Donald H.
Shafer, Eldon L.
Weist, Paul G.

SERGEANTS

Bemis, Earl S.
Collette, Leo J.
Frazee, Douglas R.
Hyatt, James M.
Jones, William A.
Ko, David W.
Lee, John E.
McCaslin, John E., Jr.
Shaffer, William F.
Sizemore, Robert
Swanson, Clinton N.
Ugas, Frank H.

TECHNICIANS FOURTH GRADE

Aveni, James V.
Curry, James W.

Netolicky, Antone R.
Zalucki, Walter J.

CORPORALS

Gemsa, Albert H.
Holland, Kenneth G.
Trull, Clifton
Vaughan, Donald J.

TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE

De Martino, Joseph V.
Gilroy, James C.
Glosson, Marion R.
King, Leo G.
Martindale, Charles N.
Schnack, Helmut H.
Seabolt, Dennis D.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Albritton, Lloyd E.
Amaral, Manuel, Jr.
Austin, Robert S.
Baker, George
Baldwin, Allen E.
Barger, Paul W.
Bereziuk, Raymond

Birtchet, Charles A.
Blood, Nile R.
Bolin, Paul R.
Bogumil, Stanley J.
Bolner, Adron J.
Boothe, Ray R.
Boydston, Earl N.
Bradley, James S.
Brock, Robert W.
Broderick, Francis E., Jr.
Buratti, Victor J.
Carpenter, LeRoy
Carstensen, Ray D.
Casey, David E.
Cattaneo, Frank A.
Chitwood, Dennis H.
Church, William L.
Dambacher, Glenn J.
Davis, Tom F.
Dever, Samuel J.
Diglio, Clement
Dunlap, Edward L.
Echegoyen-Leon, Alfredo
Eilenberg, Lawrence E.
Etheridge, Richard C.
Faust, Frank I.
Finck, Homer C.

Fitchner, William S.
Flint, George R.
Follweiler, Ellwood L.
Fortenberry, Homer F.
Frost, Albert W., Jr.
Gabriel, Joe, Jr.
Gardiner, Elmer M.
Gaylord, Alan C.
Gosdin, William M.
Gray, Edward S.
Griffith, Arthur R.
Groves, Calvin W.
Guinn, James A.
Hall, Herbert J.
Harpool, John D.
Harris, Willie R.
Hattenburg, Ralph A.
Hattrup, Walter C.
Henderson, Dean C.
Hope, Jack
Horyczun, Stephen J.
Howard, Richard T.
Howard, Roy T.
Hughes, Carl F.
Ingraham, Richard H.
Jacques, Regis D.
Jones, Bobbie M.

Jones, Marvin E.
Kallas, Herman E.
Kasenenko, Peter J.
Kendrick, William W.
Landis, Robert D.
Lee, Ansel B., Jr.
Leonard, Samuel W.
Livesay, James A.
Loomis, Edward W.
Luke, William R.
Macedo, Stephen S.
Marruf, Fernando L.
Matey, John, Jr.
Maxwell, Dolan R.
McCain, Frederick E.
McDermott, Dale D.
McGuire, Charles B.
McIlvain, William M.
McKoon, James R.
McLaughlin, Carl C.
McSpadden, Clyde J.
Miller, Norman E.
Miltner, Ernest H., Jr.
Missey, George W.
Morgan, Raymond C.
Marralle, Sam C.
Mostellar, Dennis C.

Mott, Arthur D.
Mueller, Philip
Nichols, Graydon E.
Nicoletti, Anthony E.
Oldham, Clyde W.
Oliver, John W.
Palmer, Fred H.
Panganis, Charles C.
Parker, George
Patrielow, Henry C.
Pearl, Charles E.
Pitchersky, Arthur
Potts, Kenneth D.
Preece, Wayne R.
Price, Gene E.
Quist, Marvin W.
Rich, Martin
Robinson, Robert
Roek, Nevin C.
Romanchuck, Mitchell
Ross, Willie J.
Sacker, George E.
Salazar, Apolonio
Sampson, William L.
Santos, Ontario R.
Schinsky, John B.
Servindio, Dominick

Sexton, Clyde W.
Sferruzza, Andrew
Shurtliff, Marvin D.
Simons, Walter E.
Singleton, Donald C.
Slinde, Irvin E.
Slominiski, Joseph M.
Smith, Joseph J., Jr.
Stevens, Layton H.
Stockwell, William O.
Thatcher, James D.
Thompson, Walter H.
Truitt, William E.
Vershaw, Joseph J.
Ward, Russell J.
Wichmann, Werner A.
Willard, Lee O.
Willard, Nute
Wilmoth, Charles W.
Winans, Leland A.
Wolkiewicz, Joseph A.
Wortham, Curtis T.
Wright, Willie
Wrzos, John T.
Ziolkowski, Donald
Johnson, Rufus
Minor, James N.



COMPANY B

CAPTAIN

Zimmerman, Paul F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Dahl, Peter B., Jr.

Jones, Arthur G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Edwards, Hill E.

Thomas, Leroy

MASTER SERGEANT

Franklin, Albert

FIRST SERGEANTS

Bowlan, Tilford

Greene, Peter L.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Evans, James W.

Link, Elie J.

Taylor, Marion

Warner, Kenneth

Wells, Johnny E.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Amos, Charles W.

Brederlow, Werner G.

Kish, Eugene

Lapham, Dana M.

Norton, Nathan H.

Parke, Allen D.

Robbins, Walter

Roddrick, Max L.

Russell, Stanley

Shelley, Wallace

Short, William S.

Szabo, Stephen L.

Tincher, Kenneth

SERGEANTS

Chesnick, Isadore

Wall, Robert J.

Frew, James

Gressett, Maurice D.

Hahn, Lawrence H.

Hourigan, John L.

Majka, Eugene W.

Mills, Richard

Pendleton, Lewis S., Jr.

Pulley, Robert J.

Rutkowski, Edward M.

Sandillo, Frank

Shearer, Duncan

Venturino, Edward

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Ellingson, Carl

Gruber, Anton

Taylor, James

CORPORAL

Hall, Theodore

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Adams, Stanley

Allison, Melvin

Bray, Joseph

Hutton, Arthur

Leonardis, Pasquale

Rabalais, Allen L.

Truax, Harry

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Allen, Kenneth

Amann, Leonard

Alvarez, Julain

Anderer, Richard E.

Art, Lum B.

Bagby, Alfred

Bagwell, Joseph H.

Baker, Ralph

Ballard, Rufus

Bancraft, Henry

Barnhardt, Jesse C.

Barrick, Dave

Bean, Jay L.

Baker, N. W.

Bott, Elmer

Bourgeois, Cullan P.

Brandin, Raymond L.

Bredrick, Jewell E.

Brown, John R.

Burbank, Samuel B.

Call, Lester

Carey, Nelson O.

Carico, Orville W.

Chamberlin, Don L.

Dean, William R.

Dormer, Bernard O.

Eimer, Howard H.

Farrar, Clifford

Fenton, Maynard C.

Fuller, Edsel F.

Fullerton, Theodore

Furman, William

Gemski, Anthony J.

Goodwin, Robert

Green, William

Gehm, Edward

Kenneth, Richard

George, Edgar

Glass, Carl W.

Greer, Harry S.

Griffith, Rollie

Harrell, Thomas

Harris, Jesse

Hawkins, Clarence

Healy, David

Hadley, Wilmen

Hammock, Leon H.

Harland, Jerome

Herman, Herbert

Hines, James

Hoodak, Nickolas

Hotchkiss, Hilton D.

Hunt, Ira L.

Jack, Roger P.

James, William

Jenkins, Alvis

Jones, John L.

Jones, Loyd

Jorishie, Jacob T.

Juffre, George A.

Kasprzak, Walter C.

Keller, William

Kendrick, George

Kershner, Richard A.

Klein, Joseph

Kolius, Vasilios G.

Koopman, Peter

Kovel, Edward

Kremsmar, Joseph J.

Kyte, Clarence W.

Laffuer, Gerald

Laniro, Thomas

Lentz, Juan L.

Lerman, Albert E.

Lewis, Walter

Lewis, Jimmy R.

Llewellyn, Robert

Lohman, Edward J.

Lozza, Julian

Mahan, Vernon L.

Marlowe, Albert

Martinez, Tony V.

McCreight, Marion

McIntosh, William

McLain, Milton

Misztal, William

Morgan, Clayton

Morgandale, Albert G.

Mole, Donald

Muchowski, Stephen W.

Murphy, John E.

Murray, Martin

Mudd, William

Nelson, George A.

Nelson, James E.

Nelson, John H.

O'Connell, Joseph

Oser, Andrew W., Jr.

Ossoff, Theodore

Paulos, James P.

Perry, Franklin

Petrovich, Mike

Pinuel, Eugene R.

Porachan, Charles S.

Poplawski, Edward E.

Price, William R.

Przywara, Casmir

Puccio, Frank J.

Pyle, Raymond D.

Sanchez, Sandilio

Sapp, John T.

Sebek, Vincent R.

Shearer, H. D.

Shepherd, Vol

Shuey, William

Silvious, David L.

Smith, Homer J.

Smullen, Charles

Snelling, William

Stanton, Richard

Stancliff, Charles

Sterrett, Clyde

Swanson, Jerome

Szarko, John

Taylor, Claude

Thomas, Kenneth A., Jr.

Thompson, Charles A.

Thompson, Ralph S., Jr.

Tomasetti, Philip

Vasquez, Aristeo P.

Vincent, Eugene

Visgitis, George F.

Voisinet, Howard E.

Volpi, Albert

Wert, Ralph O.

West, Harold E.

Wiggins, Leonard G.

Wong, Doo Y.

Wang, Jack

Wood, Norton

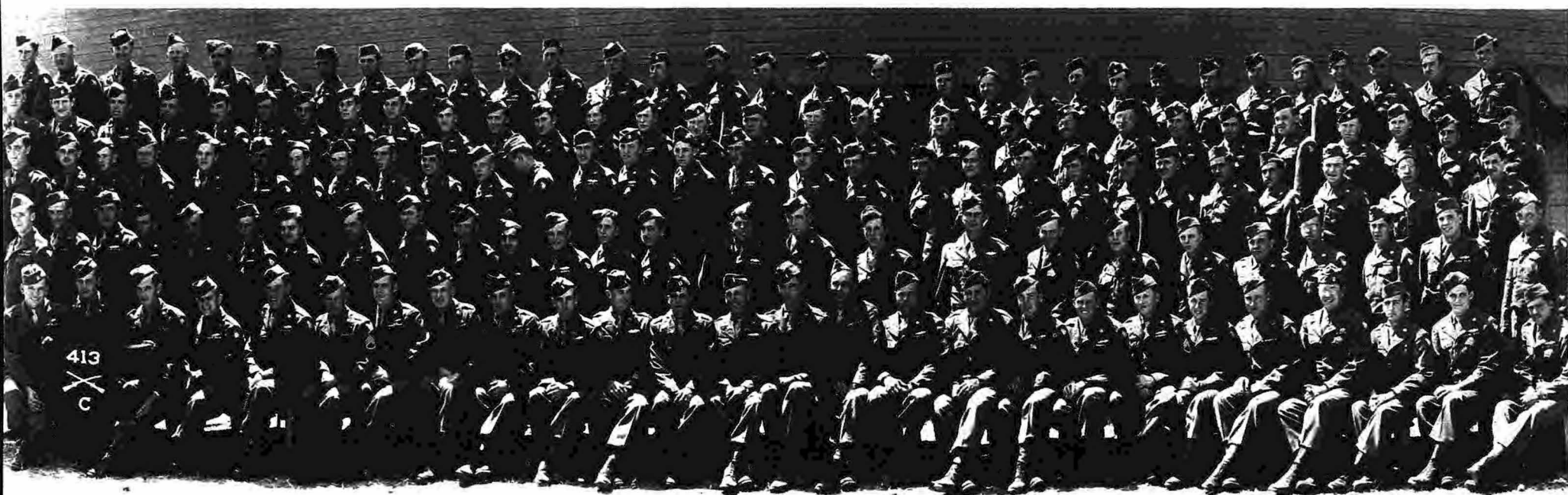
Yarbrough, Arlin C.

Stout, Raymond

Bargos, Constantino

Supp, Martin

Watland, Ralph



COMPANY C

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Francis, George B.
Huguenin, Edward P.
Hayden, George E.
McGuire, Luther R.
Morgen, LeRoy E.

FIRST SERGEANTS

Savoie, Marcell H.
Nechter, Paul J.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Bryant, Rayl
Ranck, James R.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Allbright, James O.
Ernst, Roy C.
Harrison, James W.
Huffman, Vernon
Johnson, Clifford D.
McDonald, James E.
Messmer, Robert L., Jr.
Napier, Delno L.

Pugh, Quinte D.
Redman, William F.
Sealock, Leo J.
Rodgers, John J.
Simpson, Robert G.
Tolman, John A.
Widdicombe, John E.
Atkins, Frank
Benoit, Charles R.
Hall, David S.

Hansen, Eugene
McColley, John W.
Marcus, Frank
Morales, Joseph J.
Owens, Chester D.
Short, Charles R.
Stockwell, Malcolm L.

TECHNICIANS FOURTH GRADE

Contreras, Primitivo
Gilbert, Edmund W.

CORPORAL

Rhoads, John D.

TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE

Goodman, James
Griffin, James J.
Harken, Everett W.
Heftka, Edward J.
Smith, Clarence N.
Svobada, Lawrence
Wodecki, Stanley

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Acosta, Manuel M.
Alger, Harold W.
Aleman, Deonico D.
Archuleta, Gillemio
Bagdady, Robert G.
Beaty, Lewis F.
Beezley, Robert C.
Bernstein, Eddie H.
Beck, John B.
Bergeson, Joseph B.
Berry, Redford C.
Bishop, Billy J.
Boling, Charles A.
Bond, Noal D.
Bowman, Warren D.

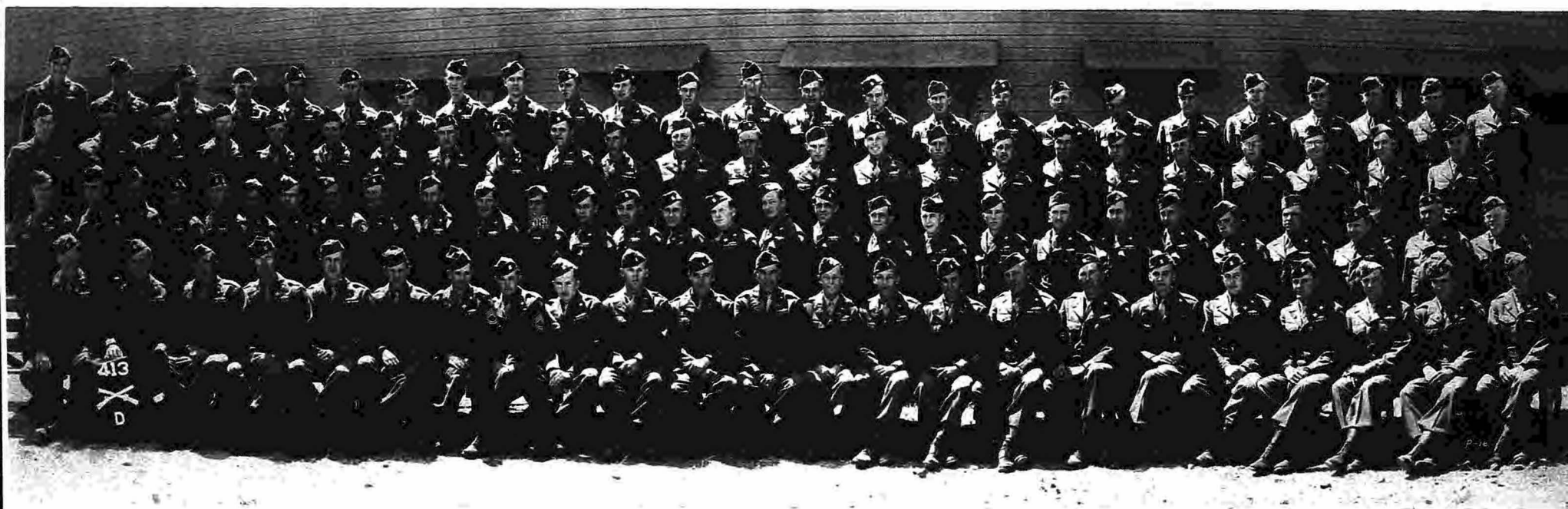
Brennan, Frank J.
Buchanan, Waldimar
Cardoza, Antonio N.
Cihlar, Frank J.
Cormany, Robert E.
Covington, John D.
Chapman, Robert V.
Cunningham, Robert C.
Davis, Hiram
Dickerson, Walter F.
Dixon, Newell C.
Drake, Norman E.
Derwicki, Charles J.
Files, Junior
Fitzgerald, George L.
Flanders, Lewis A.
Frankiewicz, John P.
Gilbert, Hugh L.
Gimlin, Lowell
Glenn, John E.
Greenspan, David
Gunter, Leonard G.
Halves, Raymond L.
Hammonds, Hubert C.
Harshman, Harold R.
Harvey, Roy E.

Hedgepeth, Luther L.
Hatfield, Henry A.
Hess, Walter L.
Hojonski, William
Holden, Walter A.
Huff, Roy D.
Haldaman, Robert D.
Kah, Albert J.
Kalosis, Bronliuas
Kassier, Jerome
Kelly, Ealy
King, Charles G.
Klein, Robert W.
Knight, Nilton G.
Kohut, Frank
Kolody, Harry H.
Kraft, Harry W.
Krewson, George, Jr.
Krug, Calvin E.
Kruger, Frank W.
Kuehner, Morris S.
Lane, Gordon W.
Ledger, Bertman
Lesse, Martin J.
Lindsay, Max A.
Lipke, Charles

Lopez, Luis G.
McCombs, Robert E.
McKim, Donald B.
McStravich, Joseph
Marchica, Tony J.
Macias, Bill E.
Mandic, Walter
Mann, Thomas E.
Massengale, Luther
Mazingo, Horace
Melone, Valerio G.
Mendivil, Apolonio
Mercer, Paul G.
Mooney, Charles C.
Moose, James M.
Morkrid, Ingvald
Myers, Lester J.
Myers, Loran
Nelms, Ralph D.
Needham, Chester D.
Nesgis, George A.
Newton, John D.
Nielson, Andrew C.
O'Connor, John J.
Pantozzi, Salvatore E.
Pepling, Joe H.

Preston, James F.
Price, Clyde E., Jr.
Rohren, Charles F.
Rosa, Robert G.
Sandrik, Edward F.
Sandrik, Louis G.
Sansome, William
Schroeder, Bob E.
Schimmel, John T.
Scott, Garland W.
Smith, Boyce D.
Smith, Frederick J.
Smith, Pruitt
Snow, Isaac C.
Snow, Robert L.
Spirito, Joseph F.
Stainback, Coy W.
Starosta, Tony B.
Steeley, John W.
Stear, Richard
Stoma, Johnnie M.
Swett, Vardell
Thorpe, Ralph L.
Viterise, Ernest F.
Walker, Eldon S.
Weissert, Charles A.

Walther, Julius C.
Wells, James D., Jr.
Williams, Earnie V.
Williams, Robert O.
Wilson, James O.
Wilson, Lee A.
Winitzky, Edward A.
Winters, Delmore J.
Worsch, John A.
Witmeyer, Donald V., Jr.
Workman, John E.
Zielinski, John C.
Zimmer, Charles
Zimmer, Jonathan
Bacon, Ronald R.
Baker, Howard L.
Sencil E. Brown
Brown, Rudolph J.
Cepowski, Joe P.
Depalo, Nichola
Duncan, Elijah F.
Neufeld, Joseph
Reha, Richard T.
Hodson, Paul E.
Starns, William
Tribbett, Emmett



COMPANY D

CAPTAIN

Lumley, James A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Baker, Jessie M.
Becker, Cletus A.
Breakiron, Harry T.
Iorizzo, Frederick A.
Nyers, James J.

SECOND LIEUTENANT

Giammarinaro, John

FIRST SERGEANT

Harm, Elden, J.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Barton, Robert E.
Shinkevich, Paul
Stelle, Edward

STAFF SERGEANTS

Eaton, Walter L.
Fleury, Thomas C.
Henderson, James W.
Horgdal, John, Jr.
Hutchinson, Aubie

Langberg, Alfred M.

Liberman, Sigmund L.

Ness, Russell E.

Shrum, Clyde K.

Simon, Lester F.

Tamburlin, John J.

True, Richard W.

Webster, Nolen D.

Wittenburg, George W.

SERGEANTS

Brown, Ray J.

Daly, Gerard R.

Grady, Hunter M.

Mars, Frank O.

Mauler, Joe E.

McClugage, John J.

Podstupka, Charles J.

Schmidt, James H.

Suppes, Michael J.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Ebarb, Paul H.

Green, Howard E., Jr.

Morgan, Clarence E.

CORPORALS

Arms, Maurice L.

Buckner, Troy T.

Casagrande, Americo L.

Johnson, Raymond S.

Johnston, James S.

Kosser, Pete

McDowell, Vern L.

Moore, Edward L.

Petrella, Adam J.

Schultz, Robert J.

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Gerard, George E.

Glomboski, Joseph

Lopez, Gonzalo A.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Albertson, Lloyd H.

Alesi, Angelo

Allen, Paul S.

Anderson, Duane L.

Atkins, Richard L.

Atkins, William C.

Austin, Jodie V.

Bacon, Ronald R.

Bailey, Howard

Bakst, Philip

Ballenger, William M.

Barnett, Robert H.

Barton, Samuel K.

Beatty, James W.

Belcher, Jack

Benavidez, Rogerio B.

Benion, Stearl T.

Bishop, William M.

Blackwell, Thomas M.

Bomford, Tom S.

Butler, Jesse P.

Cadman, Jonathan K.

Cage, Dorse W.

Calfa, Frank S.

Campbell, Wilfred H.

Cardona, Daniel

Carrigan, Bill L.

Clanton, William E.

Clements, James R.

Corbitt, Newton H.

Crumley, John E.

Curtis, William A.

Davis, Harry E.

Davis, William A.

Decker, George R.

Delano, John D., Jr.

Deravage, Paul

Duckworth, Ross, Jr.

Duncan, Clitheral R.

Dussault, Maurice J.

Ekstrom, Harold C.

Evans, Jack

Feeney, James

Feldman, Milton

Ferguson, Ray W.

Ferratt, Vergil W.

Fischer, Adolph G.

Forestal, Patrick J.

Frye, Dean H.

Gentry, Branty W.

Glaeser, Robert E.

Goodwin, Edmund J.

Hall, Alvin

Harderode, John R.

Haring, James H.

Hemphill, Prentis V.

Henke, Raymond P.

Holman, William W.

Howard, Artie E.

Hutchens, James C.

Joslin, Gerald R.

King, Donald E.

Kucharski, Raymond

Land, William D.

Lassiter, Charles

Lawless, William R.

Leadley, Bill D.

Lewis, Stephen J., Jr.

Light, Leslie V.

Lydon, Joseph L.

Magby, Herbert

Maher, William T.

Martin, Aaron V.

Martinez, Francisco

Megarry, George E.

Meyers, Daniel

Middaugh, Frank

Nelson, Paul R.

Overbay, Orville M.

Page, Bonnie D.

Parrish, William P.

Peters, Lawrence A.

Pickel, Earl C.

Pullen, Joe W.

Putman, William E.

Rievley, Troy E.

Russell, Charles

Rygiel, Walter

Scott, Samuel R.

Sevier, Cecil O.

Shoemaker, Maurice R.

Smith, Franklin E.

Stelly, Melvin

Suchomel, Raymond T.

Thomson, John S., Jr.

Travis, Ben F.

Tobner, Ross E.

Underwood, Carlton W.

White, Joe C.

Whitfield, LaFayette J.

Wiesner, Helmuth J.

Williams, J. Paul

Woodhull, James E.

Zimmerman, Morris

Zinn, Rufus F.

Adkins, Herman G.

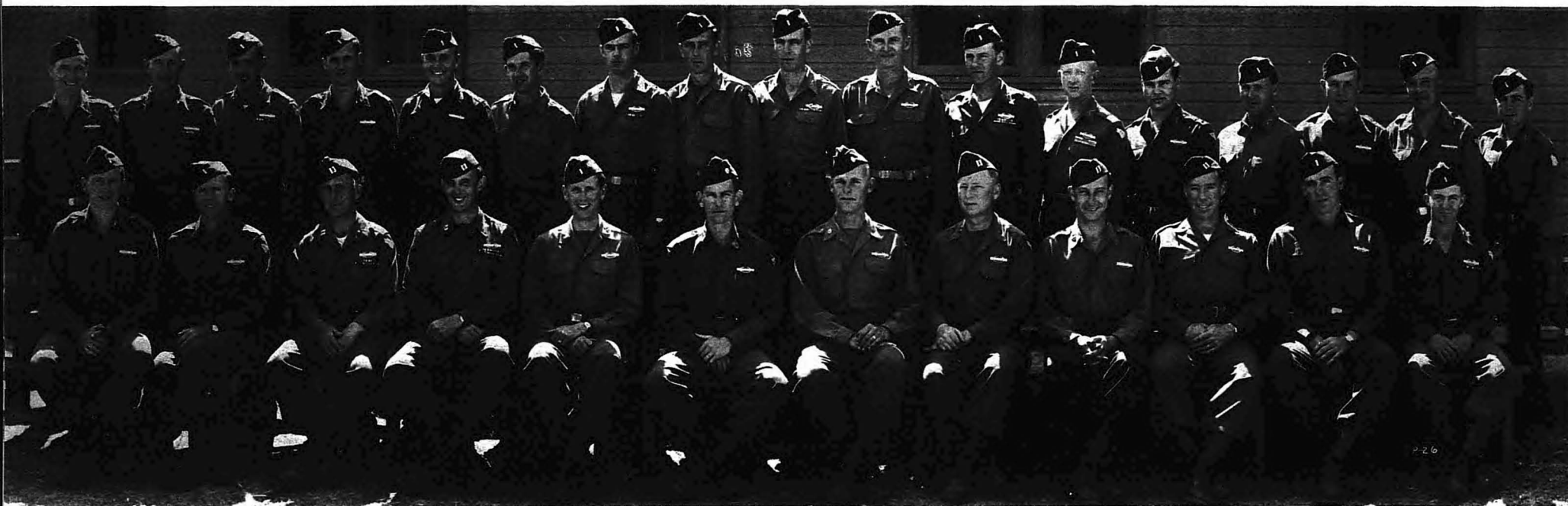
Gura, George P.

Hutchins, Charles L.

Johnson, Joy D.

Meadows, George P.

Webber, Elwood S.



SECOND BN OFFICERS

LT COLONEL

Koster, Samuel W.

MAJOR

Weh, Edward

CAPTAINS

Chenoweth, John B.

Hamilton, Howard H.

Leigon, Walter A.

Rees, Roger S.

Thomas, Theodore E.

Wolfe, Laurance G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Axson, George H.

Bartlett, Robert L.

Bartlett, Robert R.

Black, Jonathan T.

Bolton, Cecil H.

Brown, Herbert G.

Carr, Leonard I.

Curry, Vincent P.

Dowd, Robert J.

Evensen, Loyd M.

Favors, James W.

Harrington, Walter

Hickey, Edward B.

Kane, Leonard F.

King, Robert J.

McGrath, Ed

Mengebier, William L.

Rijs, Richard

Shoemaker, Vincent H.

Simms, William P.

Tator, William A.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Earhart, Dennis C.

Gautereaux, Donald H.

Giammarinaro, John

Lycksell, Oscar C.

McFarland, Dennis O.

Nielsen, Rollen B.

Weishaupt, Donald R.

Weilby, William D.



HEADQUARTERS CO. 2nd BN

CAPTAIN

Hamilton, Howard H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Dowd, Robert J.
Hickey, Edward B.
Kane, Leonard F.
Tator, William A.

FIRST SERGEANT

Howell, Edgar P.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Dusenberry, Bobbie J.
Gruschow, Kenneth G.
Ludlow, Ned E.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Cavaliere, Carmine L.
Cyr, Raymond R.
Dunham, Fred
Etters, Elmer O.
Kapriya, Richard B.
Ligouri, August
Ormrod, Wesley M.

Ray, Paul, Jr.

Sivils, Bailey.

SERGEANTS

Bobbitt, George L.
Cooper, James N.
Martin, Julius W.
Lyons, Edwin H.
Powers, Edward E.
Smith, Vivian D.
Tittle, Douglas W.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

DePaima, Philip N.
Graves, Walter, Jr.
Hanan, Everett E.
Hinderliter, James W.
Marquart, James D.
Swalles, Ernest R.

CORPORALS

Bueth, Herbert E.
Dembroski, John B.
Fraulob, Harold J.

Lopez, Eliseo

Parker, Virgil A.

Quay, Norman S.

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Bass, Walter G.
Carpenter, Jessie G.
Kierna, Peter P.
Kosir, Frank
Lazzaro, Frank A.
Lesser, Norman
Leta, Joseph T.
Nally, Hugh D.
Pellegrini, Clarence
Ryan, Stanley
Unfried, Wesley R.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Abelson, Harold M.
Akins, Norman C.
Alexander, Robert B.
Anderson, Lennart W.
Baird, Robert E.

Baugher, Shelby W.

Bean, Robert D.

Bishop, Russell L.

Boggs, Aloysius J.

Boll, James M.

Boyer, Frankie C.

Brown, Larken C.

Buckley, Clifford D.

Bullock, Morris L., Jr.

Castle, Delbert W.

Catron, Clint J.

Conner, Paul N.

Cowman, Henry H., Jr.

Creed, Ulysses G.

Curry, James F.

Currence, Melvin H.

Davis, William M.

Delsid, Manuel B.

DeNicola, Louis P.

Diaz, Benjamin

Dodson, Samuel

Dunn, Stanley T.

Dymkowski, Joseph J.

Fare, Jerry D.

Ferrelli, Romeo P.

Faust, James F.

Freudenthal, Charles

Ginsberg, Gordon I.

Grimmett, Wannie C.

Grove, Walter D.

Hagle, Bert H.

Hands, Carl W.

Haney, Lewis C.

Hensler, Joseph L.

Kimbrough, Rutherford

Knudtzen, Lawrence M.

Krezel, Frank J.

Lesnar, Joseph J.

Little, James H.

Malone, Richard W.

Manuel, Cline L.

Mantz, Lawrence D.

McCabe, Frank J.

McCormich, Roy M.

Minegar, Raymond H.

Nation, Pete, Jr.

Phillips, Marcus A.

Pryor, Shelton W.

Puplava, Thomas C.

Rasmussen, Norman N.

Rishel, Edward J.

Rizzi, Frank D.

Rodriguez, Pete

Royer, Willis

Sauls, William W.

Seel, Otto O.

Sexton, James W.

Smolen, George J.

Standifird, Derrell D.

Stennick, James N.

Stoneburner, Cyril B.

Stough, Lyle V.

Taylor, John J.

Veach, George R.

Waters, Floyd B.

Wilenken, Ivan

Woolley, Carl E.

Worrell, Fred J.

Wrobel, Vincent

Bloss, William F.

Jenkins, Milton E.

Yazzie, Arthur C.



COMPANY E

CAPTAIN

Thomas, Theodore E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS
Erickson, Everett F.
Heames, Ronald H.
Hoebeck, Jack L.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Boucher, Charles R.
Damin, William A.
Gula, Michael J.
Hamman, Louis F.
Hanson, Floyd C.
Hanson, Floyd C.
Lott, Winfred
McCarthy, Charles

Black, Jonathan T.
Bolton, Cecil H.
Curry, Vincent P.
Evensen, Lloyd M.
Simms, William P.

FIRST SERGEANT
Outlaw, Raymond B.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS
Collins, Tilman

McLaughlin, Henry A.
Miller, Charles W., Sr.
Parmenter, Howard L.
Plaisance, Galton
Rozelle, Ranson C.
Smith, Herman E.
Thompson, Allen R.
Welton, Max C.
Zander, Conrad G.
Zradicka, James

SERGEANTS

Ebright, John R.
Black, Sam
Dehlinger, Oswald A.
Donoghue, Richard D., Jr.
Fischer, Arthur O.
Fleck, Robert J.
Hazzard, Robert T.
Kosloski, Frank J.
Madsen, Henry
Moore, David L.
Mayer, Fred J.
Rico, Frank R.
Stevens, Harry R.
Thomsen, Howard H.

Walton, Ralph H.
Whitcomb, Wayne W.
Williamson, Marvin H.

TECHNICIANS FOURTH GRADE

Baker, Claude R.
Fellers, William P.
Truhett, David L.

CORPORALS

Miksas, Edward W.
Willis, Robert N.

TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE

Harmon, Ferry T.
Odom, Charles V.
Sanderson, France E.
Shaw, Robert
Victor, Nathan

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Adams, Virgil L.
Adrian, Jesse C.
Akers, Jim D.
Allen, John M.
Alvarez, Eliseo P.

Amoss, Claudine
Anderson, Albert E.
Ansley, Jim A.
Applegate, Leonard L.
Barnes, Fred W.
Bastonero, Elmer
Belgarde, Francis
Bender, Raymond R.
Berger, Jack
Bermingham, James R.
Bishop, Edwin A.
Blanche, Philip R.
Ballon, Harold
Bossalini, Dominick C.
Bracknell, Raymond
Brann, Thomas K.
Burkhart, Orville R.
Busby, Sylvester A.
Castillo, Paul P.
Clifford, James E.
Conti, Matthew R.
Cross, Solomon
Cuttic, Charles
Darcy, Kenneth P.
Deakins, Charles R.
Denais, Dudley
Dixon, Stanley O.

Duarte, Jose R.
Dupler, Arthur
Edwards, Zola P.
Elmore, Donald E.
Fierro, Leonard
Ford, Charles J.
Gilmer, Tony
Gondolf, Augustus E., Jr.
Gonzales, Juan
Gosnell, Archie M.
Hannon, Paul L.
Harrison, Harold W.
Harville, Clifton
Hatton, Mansford L.
Haupt, John
Holder, Arthur L.
Howe, Orville M., Jr.
Hughes, W. S.
Hurley, Harold E.
Ingles, David
Jacobson, James A.
Jeannette, Leroy H.
Jones, Burley
King, Louis D., Sr.
Kline, Floyd
Keeton, Donald E.
Krebs, Robert L.

Lamanno, Frank J.
Lanhart, Lyle R.
Leisure, James C.
Levenson, Richard L.
MacMackin, Marvin V.
Madera, Frank G.
Mann, Sheldon L.
Martel, Aime R.
Matson, Harold E.
Mazzone, Sebastian J.
McKelvey, Glenn R.
Moles, Kyle C.
Morris, Harold E.
Mossor, Hoy I.
Mucirino, Alexander J.
Overman, Winifred
Parent, Leopold F.
Petersen, Melvin C.
Pioch, Edward F.
Prankus, Joseph
Pratt, Lloyd W.
Readenour, George E.
Reynolds, Wilbert F.
Richards, William B.
Rigg, Joseph A.
Rodrigues, Andrew J.
Rogers, Roy, Jr.

Rose, Harding H.
Roth, Robert E.
Russell, Francis E.
Richardson, John W.
Sarten, Huston J.
Schildwachter, Thomas D.
Schuelke, Henry F.
Shallenberger, James H.
Shufeldt, John J.
Smart, Charles W.
Smith, Robert L.
Stephenson, Homer G.
Stepp, Melvin, Sr.
Stone, Vrooman H.
Talkish, Ernest E.
Tate, Emmitt W.
Taylor, Clifford S.
Thoreson, Simon
Thornton, John F., Jr.
Tingle, Roger M.
Trayer, George W., Jr.
Van Meter, Vernon F.
Vegas, Linton J.
Violante, Joseph D.
Waldron, Louis D.
Walsh, Benedict A.
Warren, John E.

Watson, Herbert A.
Weston, Martin
Williams, Virgil B.
Williamson, Clarence J., Jr.
Wilson, Willis
Winer, Frank
Wood, John
Workman, Jerome L.
Worley, Wallace
Yurkovich, Frank G.
Ziegler, Herman J.
Zimlinghaus, Charles F., Jr.
Zynel, Vitold L.
Alexander, Robert C.
Bartelme, Norbert C.
Flesher, Vaughn J.
Flowers, Roy C.
Hanks, Willard
Jones, Ralph W.
Klis, Bernard W.
Leeman, Clifton, Jr.
Mounce, Ralph
Phillips, R. A., Jr.
Richter, Lloyd, Jr.
Schuch, Julius C.
Stanton, Kenneth R.
Stewart, Robert M.



COMPANY F

CAPTAIN

Leigon, Walter A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Bartlett, Robert L.
McGrath, Ed
Riis, Richard

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Earhart, Dennis C.
Lycksell, Oscar C.

FIRST SERGEANT

Mixon, Tulles C.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Cary, Melvin E.
Finnerty, Francis E.
Gruener, Friedrich
Ryan, John D.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Bryant, Raymond L.
Buck, Perry N.
Cardile, Joseph P.
Dobbelaere, Adolph C.
Elrod, Walter L.

Fetzer, Wayland C.
Garcia, Manuel F.
Johnopolos, Alexander
Manion, Charles H.
Marinucci, John M., Jr.
Mashtare, Joseph J.
Milam, Bernard S.
Nault, Kenneth D.
Shingeldecker, DeLyle R.
Stroupe, Ambrose R.
Williams, John W.

SERGEANTS

Filbert, Norman H., Jr.
Fugate, Homer C.
Bowerter, William J.
Jones, Stanley
Kelley, William H., Jr.
Larson, Alex C.
Martin, Leonard J.
Peters, Owen D.
Pohlod, Albert
Schmick, George O.
Testa, Mathew
Watson, John H.
Weathermon, John L.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Adams, John B.
Richardson, Auldon E.
Yastremski, Edward J.

CORPORALS

Fontenot, Carl
Hampson, James H.
Miller, Harold
Severson, Myron O.
Tousignant, Oscar C.
Zimmer, Leo F.

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Conner, Bruce E.
Gulley, Milburn E.
Jones, Robert L.
Lock, James H.
Mathews, Julian M.
Post, Calvin E.
Throckmorton, Willis W.
Tuthill, John D.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Abner, Frank H.
Ambrose, Stanley J., Jr.

Anderson, Fredrick P.
Anderson, Lloyd
Angel, William D.
Arnone, Louis A.
Baker, Hubert C.
Barber, Roy N.
Barger, Daniel L.
Barringer, James C.
Benjamin, Arthur H.
Boles, Thomas R.
Booth, Edward M.
Bruce, Milford E.
Buzek, Francis
Clark, Robert H.
Cronin, William J.
Duggins, James C.
Eady, Amon L.
Elkins, Charles E.
Eppinette, Leamon
Escamilla, Claudio O.
Fenley, Frederick
Foshee, Casy
Garcia, Daniel N.
Gielczowski, Charles F.
Glanden, Herbert C.
Godfrey, Robert W.

Goodreau, Richard L.
Gordon, George E.
Gosciniak, Chester
Green, Robert D.
Greenaway, William J.
Grossman, Arthur
Hacker, Charles E.
Hamilton, Kent Z.
Harris, James D.
Harris, Walter G.
Herrin, John M.
Holdren, Leslie M.
Holmes, William F., Jr.
Hoofman, Alvin R.
Howell, Radcliffe M.
Hudak, John
Huddleston, Lytle T.
Hudnall, Edgar E.
Hushev, Mitchell E.
Jackson, James M., Jr.
Jaworski, Albert A.
Jones, Jack S.
Kage, Arthur V.
Knight, Carl
Kirk, Jesse L.
Knight, Menlo B.

Knapp, Charles A.
Kozlauskos, John
Kreitzer, Harvey D.
Krieger, Edwin C.
Lewis, Peter J.
Mandrone, David D.
Martin, Hugh M.
McClanahan, Jesse, Jr.
McCown, Walter C.
Medvinsky, Sidney
Megason, Curtis E.
Montgomery, Floyd I.
Moore, John W.
Moore, Robert P.
Morris, Joe
Moszkow, Alexander
Moyers, James E.
Myers, Ray G.
Myers, Robert J.
Natole, Albert
Neal, Harry D.
Newbold, Albert
Newbv, Leroy
Norwood, George, Jr.
Ochs, John A.
Oktavec, Frank J.

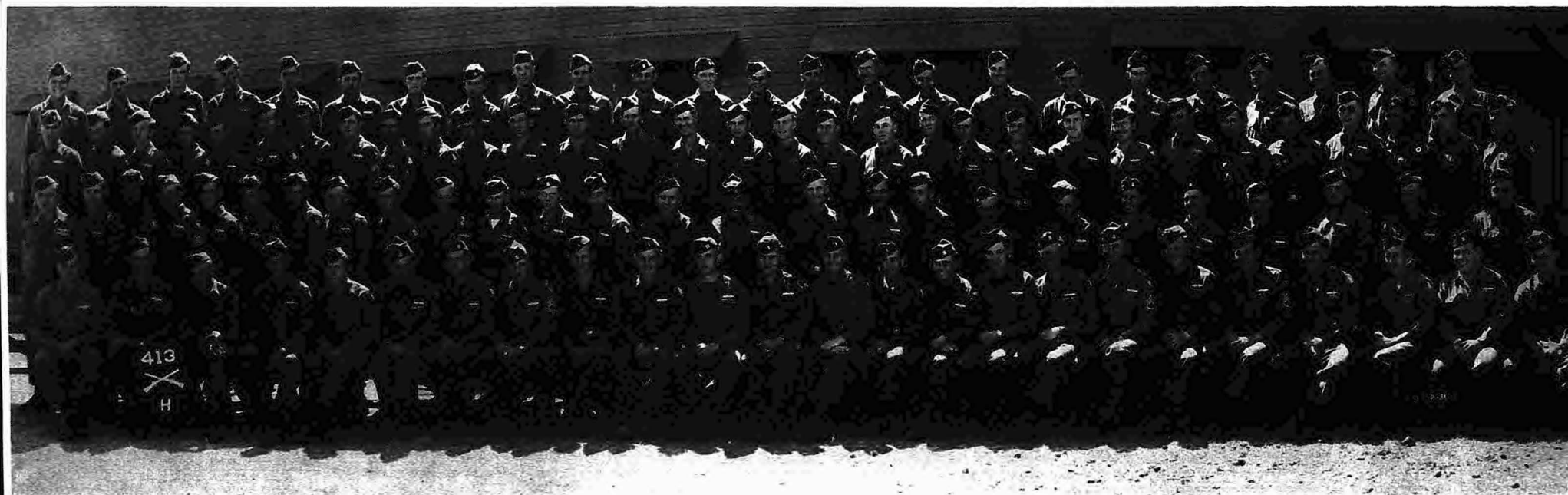
O'Neill, Joseph P.
Paddleford, Frank L.
Paul, Francis J.
Preston, John A.
Raushenberger, Mart
Rhea, Marcellus E.
Rieska, Frank H.
Ribovic, Charles J.
Richard, Robert L.
Riggler, Lee T.
Rodes, James T.
Sandifer, Elzie A.
Schmidt, Eugene
Schnell, Robert H.
Seng, Robert
Shafferman, Ernest C.
Shepherd, James L.
Sherrill, Hamilton H.
Shovlin, John T.
Siegel, Lawrence H.
Smith, Dale G.
Smith, Donald C.
Sprinas, Charles O.
Stanish, Stanley J.
Stephens, William F., Jr.
Swick, Ivan C.

Tomniczak, Aloysius
Toomer, John W.
Vaccaro, Joseph W.
Vannatta, Waysen J.
VanTholen, Harry
Wagner, Edwin J.
Webb, Ernest S.
White, Virgil M.
Williams, George C.
Wilson, Richard J.
Wolf, Clarence D.
Woods, Marion D.
Yates, Harold H.
Zaborski, John C.
Barnes, Mac L.
Bermudez, Bernard J.
Carr, William H.
Copeland, Arthur
DeJoseph, Alfred
Everett, Lois R.
Grabowski, Thomas F.
Jackson, Joseph L.
Kadau, Herbert E.
Lenihan, James K.
Moenster, Barton E.
Wertz, Richard J.



COMPANY G

CAPTAIN Wolfe, Laurance G.	Jackson, Allen V. Kochner, Joseph H. Kroening, Harold C. Lucas, Bernard E. Lanni, Nazzareno J. Miller, Tador V. Muller, Justus A. Panzram, Charles D. Rheney, John W. Saufley, Warren K. Shannon, Stillman W. Shifflet, Gilbert Terry, Rembert C. Thostrud, Milton Vasquez, Manuel O. Walker, Francis W. Whited, Donald N. Williams, Howard Yost, Robert L.	Johnson, Robert W. Levine, Irving Malak, Louis M. McAllister, Walter J. McCarty, James E. Miller, Louis G. Mularkey, Patrick J. O'Neil, Philip Ragan, John F. Rogers, Marvin Ross, Cecil C. Sykes, James P. Westbrooks, Adolphus	PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Angel, Charles F. Armstrong, John H. Ashe, James T. Atchison, Leonard P. Baker, Howard L. Bates, James N. Birmingham, Eldredge L. Best, Arthur F. Blackman, John E. Brown, Albert J. Brown, Ben T. Brown, Richard C. Brusha, Joe E. Cable, Frank P. Camardo, Don J. Carpenter, Thomas J. Casey, Richard A. Caudill, Herbert G. Chavies, Hubert Clark, Rufus S. Clure, Kenneth M. Coe, William J. Collins, Raymond Cox, Herman E. Crockett, James F. Crumley, J. C. Cruzer, Joseph D. Cuevas, Rufus J.	Dawn, Henry F. De Laura, Albert C. Della Neve, Domenick J. Devaux, Joe C. Dickhut, Howard W. Diethert, Ralph C. Feldman, Paul J. Ferrara, Joseph F. Finney, Charles F. Foote, Russell W. Forrester, Thomas W. Garner, George E. Gawron, Walter Gilley, Earl F. Glascock, Maurice L. Greenwood, Stanley J. Gross, James H. Harden, William S. Harshbarger, Alvin L. Hauck, Paul A. Havrilla, Robert C. Hayes, James R. Herndon, Rayburn G. Hickerson, William A. Hiltzik, Hyman D. Holley, Gerald D. Holmes, Willie L. Jefcoat, Henry O. Johnson, Clarence R.	Johnson, Doris Jones, Robert E. Joost, Adelbert R. Kallmeyer, Herbert Kelley, Jessie C. Knapp, James J. Komperda, Joe T. La Rue, Edward J. Lavette, Kenneth J. Le Blanc, B. L. Lege, Paulenar Lesaltato, Leo L. Levine, William E. Lewis, Curtis W. Lund, Jacob R. Lynch, Matthew P. Lyons, Francis H. Mack, Willie Marchesini, Joseph A. Martinez, John Martucci, Emilio J. Mathey, David W. Matthews, Howard May, Billy G. Mazzarelli, Fred A. McIntyre, Donald A. McManus, H. B. McMaster, Wesley G. Merrill, Clare E. Merrifield, Carl E.	Meyer, Maynard J. Miller, Robert E. Mitchell, Thomas H. Mullenax, Austin V. Nelson, Russell I. Olevenick, Edward Olson, Kenneth F. Ouellette, Edward A. Pargeon, James R. Parker, Willie H. Parks, Elmer L. Parrott, Elbert Paulsen, Lawrence Peterson, Justin P. Porcelli, Sylvester Preston, Charles R. Prina, James R. Purser, Vaughn Reese, Erastus L. Rhinemiller, John O. Richardson, Louis Richard, Arthur H. Ritchie, DeWitt A. Romo, Manuel M. Rozenbaum, Joseph J. Sapat, David Schulte, John A. Scott, Luther G. Shapiro, Max Sharp, Paul I.	Simmons, Roy E. Simonette, Joseph V. Smith, Jess W. Stanier, Henry K. Stiltner, Thurman Stobie, Millard C. Sutherland, L. B. Swanner, Grady L. Termeer, Alfred Todd, Edward B. Trevino, Saturnino G. Vasilasukas, Alex P. Walker, Leonard D. Warchol, Frank H. Waynick, James A. Weber, Robert Wedel, Reford J. Weigel, Jerome C. Wickwire, Harry B. Williams, Lester Williams, Stanley B. Wolfe, Arthur A. Woodward, Donald W. Woolum, Thomas Yates, Isaac Young, James H. Zaiss, Beverly B. Zetterholm, Emil Brack, Luther G. Grain, Michael
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COMPANY H

CAPTAIN

Chenoweth, John B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Axsom, George H.
Bartlett, Robert R.
Favors, James W.
Shoemaker, Vincent H.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Nielsen, Rollen B.
Weilby, William D.

FIRST SERGEANT

Bennett, Paul W.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Almond, John R.
Bastas, John P.
Moll, Stanley W.
Oreglia, Lorenzo, Jr.
Richards, Earnest O.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Ashworth, Howard H.
French, Pearson M.
Gallia, Alois J.
Johnson, Joel
Korchnak, Stephen J.
Lambert, Lamar E.
Nicholson, Clyde T.
Rongo, John F.
Rubert, Donald B.
Syper, Jan
Tilson, Virgil C.
Trammell, Edgar F.
Wozniak, Karol

SERGEANTS

Dunlap, Jack W.
Dunning, Jack R.
Eaton, Francis R.
Faircloth, Richard S.
Gentry, Sidney R.
Guidry, Ferdie J.

Hoffman, John W.
Miscar, Edward M.
Sain, Charles F.
Uncapher, Alvin D.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE
Moehring Robert H.
Zamora, Manuel

CORPORALS

Adkins, Paul T.
Beard, William L., Jr.
Bisch, Joseph L.
Brimecombe, Charles N.
Edson, Alden P.
Flanagin, Charles N.
Kupis, Zygmund
Newton, Tatum N.
Rice, John C.
Schmidt, Raymond R.
Schwan, Francis R.
Wilson, James P.
Wisner, William N.

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Cox, Ralph E.
Kanter, Mortimer S.
Mikulas, Paul M.
Stump, Raymond L.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Addair, James M.
Allen, Julius W.
Arceneaux, Junius J.
Ault, Nelson L., Jr.
Baeslack, Robert W.
Baietti, Alfred P.
Bailey, George W.
Ballard, John S.
Bartell, William L., Jr.
Beauregard, Richard L.
Beaverson, Elwood A.
Benjamin, Martin M.
Blankenship, Charles F.
Blevins, Crait
Boles, Raymond L.

Boniface, Harry J.
Brown, Walter L.
Burghart, Anton G.
Burningham, Charles A.
Cadegan, James J.
Calleros, Fortino, Jr.
Camerena, Daniel M.
Cantrell, Lois E.
Claunch, Sidney J., Jr.
Coleman, Martin J.
Cooper, Samuel T.
Craft, William O.
Cramer, Howard W.
Dawkins, Daniel A.
Driskell, Ferrell L.
Enos, Joseph B.
Fink, Gilbert
Flores, Ray C.
Fossett, Delbert W.
Gallun, Robert L.
Garmley, Martin L.

Gergar, Frank
Gilmour, Russel E.
Grant, James N.
Green, Elmer N.
Hale, Byron
Hall, Justus J.
Harcload, William C.
Hirshout, Francis W.
Holmes, Pat L.
Hood, Bernice C.
Jacobs, J. T.
Jaynes, Harold E.
Jones, Paul G.
Jump, Walter
Kilsdonk, John E.
Kiontke, Elmer H.
Kolts, John B.
Koops, Roger L.
Laird, Harry J.
Lambert, Rushel E.
Landry, Richard H.

Leonardi, James J.
Maliszewski, Frank P.
Martin, Bill H.
McDermott, Thomas J.
McGrath, Albert G.
Middleton, James T.
Molesy, George E.
Mote, Theodore D.
Murray, John M.
Myers, Lewis E.
Myers, Floyd A.
Neely, Willie A.
Nekrewicz, Stanley W.
Nemser, Arlan V.
O'Brien, Philip
Orozco, Ramon R.
Ortega, Encarnacion
Oseran, Henry P.
Pitts, David P.
Poynter, Lewis
Riewe, Paul E.

Ripple, John E.
Rowland, Charles B.
Ryan, Irvin
Salazar, Manuel
Sape, John R.
Shish, George
Simpson, Glenn E.
Songey, Howard A.
Thede, Robert W.
Thennes, Matthew, Jr.
Tuchinsky, Martin
Underwood, Marshall D.
Vargus, Zolton J.
Vitelli, Vito J.
Weiker, Alex A.
Weinberg, William
Worthington, Richard
Duncan, Walter R.
Fisher, James
McGarry, Sherman C.
Selby, Leonard A.
Walton, Floyd M.



THIRD BN OFFICERS

LT COLONEL

O'Connor, George E.

MAJOR

Brown, James E.

CAPTAINS

Bower, Hayden M.
Casey, Charles W.
Decker, Arthur D.
Johnson, Carl S.
Kolb, Arthur G.
Peevey, Joe B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Adams, Merlin F.
Amie, Warren F.
Baker, Billy C.
Butcher, Edward T.
Chronister, Paul Q.
Dongville, Henry J.
Gazzaway, Riley C.
Gimbel, John H., Jr.
Hawkins, Matt C.
Holman, Thomas G.
Kalista, Clifford J.
MacDonald, John
Riegel, Sidney

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Skinner, Paul F.
Tofanelli, Hugo V.
Wakefield, Albert E.
White, Fred R.
Whitehorne, Horace F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Anderson, Alfred G.
Anderson, Melvin C.
Akin, Jacob C.
Harper, Travis C.
Polivchak, Nicholas
Smith, Konrad J.
Stevens, John H.



HEADQUARTERS CO. 3rd BN

CAPTAIN

Casey, Charles W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Adams, Merlin F.
Amie, Warren F.
Gimbel, John H., Jr.
Tofanelli, Hugo V.

FIRST SERGEANT

Vout, Nelson C.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Finan, Edward R.
George, Walter O.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Crabb, Clarence
Haines, John F.
Mize, Hilton P.
Nardi, Edgar W.
Orlindi, Aldo J.
Pocklington, Irvin L.
Tutus, Lloyd A.
Watts, Walter N.

SERGEANTS

Cumberland, Arnette

Dickert, Eugene J.
Dyer, Kenneth M.
Horowitz, Mortimer
Ross, Bernard M.
Siford, James B.

TECHNICIANS FOURTH GRADE

Caesar, Charles
Cogburn, Earl L.
Hamby, James C.
Meraner, David J.
Trady, John J.
Wood, Zelbert L.

CORPORALS

Combs, Wiley E.
Golden, James C.
Leone, Joseph A.
McLearn, Ernest
Survance, John N.

TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE

Engen, Bernard L.
Ennis, Allen J.
Jordan, Harry R.

McDonough, Francis L.
Salinas, Roberto
Simpson, David S.
Sims, Raymond J.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Acker, David D.
Adrian, George J.
Amerson, Clarence M.
Bailey, Gilbert G.
Barnes, Walter J.
Barton, Carl
Blackmon, Arthur L.
Blakesley, Robert R.
Bryson, John R.
Carter, James R.
Caston, Arlie Q.
Cherry, Mario M.
Ciezkowski, John
Coffey, Johnie S.
Collins, Richard J.
Coulucci, Stephen
Dachenhause, Geo. B.
Davis, Mile D.
Dellinger, Rastus M.
Driscoll, James J., Jr.
Ehrlich, Benjamin
Elliott, Jess
Erickson, Alfred
Falkenhayn, David
Feldman, Leon D.
Filipic, John J.
Flaherty, Frank E.
Foster, Dock
Ganzer, Adams
Ganzer, Andrew
Godt, Henry C., Jr.
Gully, John A.
Gruber, Robert L.
Haimowitz, Oscar
Henry, Lansing S.
Hensley, Edward G.
Hertzberg, Robert M.
Kaller, Harvey C.
Keller, Edward M.
Keller, Joe
King, Alfred E.
Kinkin, Clarence
Kirkpatrick, Herman H.
Klein, Abraham S.
Kron, William H.
Leslie, Amos M.
Litchfield, Ansel
Love, Mason B.

McDougall, Daniel J.
McElroy, Richard
McGlone, William C.
Mahoney, Richard L.
Martinez, Jesus A.
Meyers, Charles R.
Neff, George J.
Norminton, Arthur H.
Pahlke, William A.
Provost, Earl J.
Rauch, Eldridge J.
Rogers, Charles E.
Riley, Frank T.
Sanderson, Charles
Saunders, Fred C.
Scheerer, Harry E.
Sidelnick, John H.
Smith, Corbett S., Jr.
Stone, William R.
Stuebe, Edward H.
Tapscott, Charles D.
Thompson, Herbert
Vega, Miguel E.
Walberg, Richard O.
Weber, Paul J.
Wilson, James C.
Young, Robert L.



COMPANY I

CAPTAIN

Decker, Arthur D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Dongville, Henry J.
MacDonald, John

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Anderson, Alfred G.
Anderson, Melvin C.

FIRST SERGEANTS

Gunnells, Etheridge S.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Andrews, Grant J.
Effron, Leonard M.
Kling, Ray C.
Thompson, Walter L.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Dozier, Alfred E.
Elgersma, Ivan E.
Guilboard, Wilfred G.
Johnson, Roy L.

Jordan, Winifred L.

Koletske, Carl A.
Langeneckert, George L.

Larys, Arthur E.

Nolan, Wm. A.

Paulk, Cleo M.

Smart, Rowland W.

Spencer, Joseph R.

Thompson, Edward P.

White, Lee W.

SERGEANTS

Babcock, Leon E.

Burke, Harold D.

Capra, Marcos

Coder, Billy W.

Earnest, James E.

Gunn, Roland D.

Haynes, Clifford F.

Holloway, Samuel E.

Lafaro, James N.

Lauer, Lowell R.

Mutter, Linford S.

Nichoalds, Wm. R.

Rostron, Norman L.

Shellito, Edward L.

Sherrill, Arnold P.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Forrester, Wilburn L.

Grosso, Joseph P.

CORPORAL

Dilworth, Ernest N.

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Molander, Frank

Scali, Samuel J.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Abraham, George

Betz, Richard W.

Binkley, William E.

Bow, Sam L.

Cassery, Patrick J.

Cataland, Max

Chandler, Jack C.

Collom, Travis H.

Counts, Gilbert L.

Crain, Charles M.

Craven, Ralph M.

Crawford, Donald R.

Dabrowski, Eugene

Dean, Howard D.

Detar, John

Dart, Myron K.

Ermis, Ervin E.

Fick, Adolph J.

Gonzales, John J.

Grandle, Frank H.

Gregurich, John L., Jr.

Grupe, Elroy E.

Haley, Thurl W.

Harless, Earl K.

Harris, David

Harris, Jesse A.

Harrison, Frank J.

Haynes, John C.

Heaton, Robert M.

Hinkle, Theodore A.

Holbrook, Edwin

Hollander, Norman L.

Irwin, Delbert R.

Issa, Nagip J.

Johnson, Clarence G.

Kaigle, Leonard J.

Klimansky, Anthony J.

Kline, Bernard

Kramer, Paul E.

Krauss, Paul E.

Kucharski, Peter P.

Kurpinsky, Robert M.

Lachance, Lucien J.

LaMont, James E.

Lebaroff, Melvin V.

Ledwith, Frank W.

Lee, Glendon E.

Lee, James A.

Lee, William T.

Lewis, Carl J., Jr.

Maness, Fred H.

Marter, Page

Martin, Charles A.

Martin, Judson P.

McCullers, Aurin W.

McSpadden, Clyde J.

Meadows, Roy G.

Medlin, Howard J.

Meeker, Richard K.

Miller, Curtis E.

Mondy, Cletis

Mumm, Arnold C.

Nemeth, William J.

Nicolosi, Jerome J.

Owen, Glynder C.

Owens, Willard C.

Palinsky, James L.

Pasternak, Edward T.

Payne, William M.

Pack, Alvin F.

Pergine, Daniel S.

Peters, Jay L.

Petersen, James F., Jr.

Peterson, Lawrence A.

Pierce, Thomas H.

Pinelli, Mario

Pinson, Everett

Piorkowski, Raymond J.

Porier, Odis O.

Ray, Charles W.

Richards, Joseph S.

Riddle, Fred

Rissetto, Henry J.

Roberto, Joseph J.

Sanders, Harry

Sauer, Peter J.

Schallmoser, Joseph M.

Sherrill, Arnold P.

Shrigley, Frank

Siniakin, Benjamin

Smith, Carlos

Smith, John C.

Smith, M. G.

Solow, Morris

Spinelli, Albert A.

Starkweather, John F.

St. George, William R.

Strickland, James E.

Sulman, Philip

Swartz, Roy E.

Sylvester, Armond J.

Titcomb, Robert P.

Trigg, Clarence E.

Turner, Albert, Jr.

Urena, Diego

Vance, James H.

Vick, Leonard R.

Wallace, James R.

Washam, Vernon W.

Welch, Herman

Welgos, Lawrence F.

Wells, Kenneth J.

Weng, Robert J.

Werner, Francis R.

Wilbanks, Charles H.

Wilkinson, George W.

Willars, Pascual C.

Williams, Charley E.

Williams, Charlie, Jr.

Williams, John A.

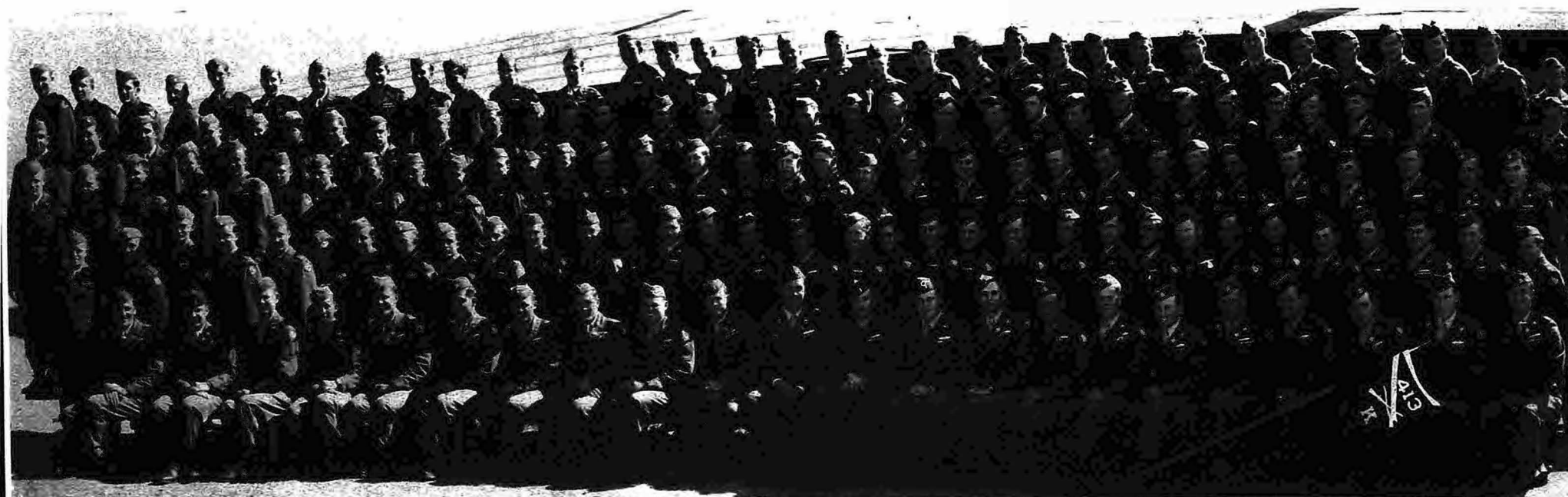
Wolf, Stanley H.

Wood, Ralph A.

Woody, Otha S.

Thomas, John C.

Timberlake, John W., Jr.



COMPANY K

CAPTAIN Bower, Hayden M.	Janovyak, Joseph J. Johansen, Christian A. Johnson, Lois Jones, Claude O. McBride, James E. Parra, Augustine C. Robinson, James C. Savini, Louis E. Slaver, Edward M. Whitman, Dana T., Jr. Winemiller, Marvin L.	TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE Kennedy, Harold M. Plaum, Willard M. Schaller, Joseph P. Sheridan, Joseph P. Wills, Mel Wrubel, Oscar Plemons, Vernon Totts, Alton V. Riccio, Michael T. Sutherland, Troy G.	Brown, George F. Cobral, Manuel Cagle, Edward J. Camby, Shuford C. Cameron, Robert V. Cannon, Joe O. Caratazzola, Anthony Carr, Weldon Chornomaz, Peter Conkey, Howard D. Cook, James C. Davis, James H. Davis, Luther Davis, William Dees, Gordon W. DeGaldon, Giulio DeLorenzo, Earl C. Delaney, Jim F. DeMarco, James V. Dielman, Wallace Dominguez, Jose F. Duley, Marford G. Duvall, John B. Edwards, Douglas C. Ellsworth, Harry M., Jr. Elrod, Donna R. Fellers, Arthur G. Fauver, Lee R.	Ferguson, James D. Ferraro, Phillip M. Fiore, Louis F. Fox, Robert H., Sr. Fauver, Lee R. Frain, William T. Gates, Marlin A. Gendall, George R. Gilbert, Milton E. Goolsby, R. T. Graham, Daniel G. Gray, Ernest E., Jr. Gregory, Walter L. Grozinski, Stephen J. Grubb, Ervin W. Haack, Lawrence O. Hall, Ernest W. Hall, William A. Harris, Raymond T. Harris, William F. Hawkins, Max V. Head, William E. Hetman, Joseph Howard, Allan L. Howard, Dudley W. Howell, Ernest I. Huggins, Austin H. Hughes, Joe T.	Hundley, Marion R. Hyatt, Johnny Jablonski, Richard P. Jackson, Douglas W. Johnson, Johnie R. Kane, Marvin E. Kibodeaux, Curley J. Klein, Eli A. Laurenson, Wellington Lytle, Glen E. McClendon, Ray V. McGinnis, George F. Mele, Frank J. Miller, Donald F. Miller, Walter L. Mitchell, Robert W. Monroe, Bernard E. Moore, Frank C. Mullis, Howard E. Nelson, Lyle F. Nameth, Alexander P. Ninefeldt, Francis E. Niziol, Stanley F. Nolfo, Andrew P. Nylund, Edward E. Okazaki, Tame Owen, Herbert E. Patterson, Edward M.	Paul, Russell A. Payne, Royce P. Peeler, Joseph B. Peters, Arthure A. Pettit, Charles A. Pfeiffer, Frederick C. Pusey, Eldon J. Rakowski, Frank A. Rameriz, Antonio Reaves, Robert K. Rice, Joe B. Robbins, Kermas R. Roberts, Perry S. Rogalski, Henry P. Rogers, Winford H. Rose, Howard A. Rourke, Edward L. Royce, William H. Russell, Martin C. Schirch, Quentin L. Sergeant, Linville Schmidt, Melvin J. Smith, Gerold O. Schmit, Herman A. Skinner, James H. Smith, John W. Smith, Thomas E. Snow, Frank J., Jr.	Snyder, Daniel M. Specht, George H. Starvetsky, Leo A. Steele, Luther C. Stella, Albert M. Stilwell, James H. Thomas, Harvey W. Tierney, James J. Tondreau, Joseph F. Trucks, Linley L. Vullo, Leon L. Walsh, Francis L. Walters, Harold C., Jr. Welch, Gene W. Wenrich, Charles F. Wentzel, Robert H. Winters, Henry E., Jr. Worley, Claude Wray, William T. Yawn, Herman Young, Samuel, Jr. Cockrell, Nathan R. Bruce, Griven M. Dutkowsky, Mike, Jr. Fallon, Bruce Vitti, Tom Wallace, Orville A. Yancich, John
FIRST LIEUTENANTS Chronister, Paul Q. Kalista, Clifford J. Skinner, Paul F.							
SECOND LIEUTENANTS Akin, Jacob C. Harper, Travis C.							
FIRST SERGEANTS Hamersen, Willard R. Logan, John	SERGEANTS Beacham, Robert S. Englund, Edward J. Francis, James T. Heckman, Harry J. Moore, Tilman W. Smith, Kenneth F. Swanson, Willard M. Zupancic, William J.	PRIVATES FIRST CLASS Acuna, Augustine Adkins, Edward A. Anderson, Harold W. Arthur, Glen L. Baeumler, Eugene V. Barron, Russell F. Beam, Wayne D. Benson, Harlie J. Bond, Arthur C. Botteicher, Creigh N. Brady, Edward J. Broussard, Noah					
TECHNICAL SERGEANTS Cervantes, Manuel V. Eason, Billy M. Gropp, Paul J. Linn, Lawrence A. MacDonald, William N.							
STAFF SERGEANTS Beck, Dean F. Bramer, John B. Dickey, Prentice R. Dresch, John W. Gill, Sam Gorham, Wilbur J.	FOURTH GRADE Cullen, Francis J. Moody, Dan Nelson, Robert E. Plemons, Vernon Potts, Alton V.						



COMPANY L

CAPTAIN

Peevey, Joe B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Butcher, Edward T.
Holman, Thomas G.
Wakefield, Albert E.
White, Fred R.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Polivchak, Nicholas
Smith, Konrad J.

FIRST SERGEANT

Caroff, Abraham

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Holt, Frank R.
Scott, William R.
Webb, James E.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Brown, Homer L.
Dayian, Arthur
Dodd, Charles B.
Engler, Frederick D.
Gaskins, Joseph A.
Middleton, Johnnie M.
Montgomery, Robert F.
Phinny, John A.

Rayoum, James V.
Rohay, Vincent S.
Sciaccaro, Tony B.
Truhan, John
Walsh, John M.
White, Lester D.

SERGEANTS

Doerr, Robert F., Jr.
Fine, Ira W.
Gardner, David B., Jr.
Halling, Kermit R.
Leer, Bernard G.
Lundgren, Sulo V.
Maloney, Edwin W.
Myrick, John H.
Pernosky, James J.
Quinn, Dennis J.
Stenberg, Edward B.
Sweeney, Joseph G.
Wade, Windford W.
Zaso, Anthony B.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Braren, Ingwert C.
Koch, Gottlob
Swenson, William C.

CORPORALS

Bass, James L.
Bleth, Frank
Blevins, William W.
Buerschaper, Alfred H.

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Brown, Clifford W., Jr.
Brynda, Chester I.
Davidson, John E.
Harvath, Martin H.
LoBue, Peter A.
Mackintosh, John
Milligan, Morris
Mitchell, George W.
Trapani, Joseph R.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Adkins, Fremont H.
Alexander, Richard W.
Amezquita, Louis
Anderson, Raymond F.
Arndt, Charles J.
Ashlock, Lynn
Autrey, Everett E.
Bennett, Loyal B.

Bishop, Alton M.
Billyeu, Orville J.
Blakely, Laurence K.
Brennan, Ardell J.
Britt, Evander, Jr.
Brown, Mearl M.
Buffett, Russell K.
Bullock, John C.
Bumb, Charles A.
Buzza, Edward P.
Caccavallo, Anthony
Carr, Gaston B.
Carrico, James C.
Chickering, John A.
Cox, Oliver W., Jr.
Crance, Norman E.
Craig, David A., Jr.
Cross, Gerald D.
Cusack, Edward J.
Dann, Eugene V.
Devine, J. R.
Duyall, Robert L.
Eberth, Raymond J.
Elmore, Jesse W.
Flis, Theodore
Fontenot, Ivan J.
Fouse, Grover El

Frost, Hoyt
Funk, Joseph S.
Gannon, Christopher J.
Genge, Frederick C.
Grubbs, Arnold W.
Henderson, Loren P.
Ivey, Charles E. 34760845
Johnson, Cleveland
Jordan, Horace E.
Kaltz, Robert J.
Kazmierski, Joseph G.
Keller, Joe
Kessler, Irvin H.
Kibbey, Ralph
Klingensmith, Merle W.
Klutkowski, Stanley F.
Kolomichuk, Nick C.
Lain, Reverend G.
Little, Darlan
Litschge, Frederick Jr.
Mahan, John W.
Marley, Harvey C.
Marquis, Leland S.
Matthews, Robert J.
Mattimoe, James P.
Medina, Rodolfo
Meinch, William G.

Michon, William J.
Mitchell, Charles G.
Moore, Theodore P.
Mulligan, John
Ng, Wesley
Northup, Thomas, Jr.
Nunmaker, Charles N.
O'Connor, William J.
Oswald, Richard P.
Owens, James B.
Pencak, Steve W.
Parese, John A.
Phillips, Robert G.
Peters, Ernest V.
Pilgrim, Thomas V.
Pothier, Edward J.
Price, Tom J.
Quiroz, Frank P.
Radin, John C., Jr.
Reballeo, Tony
Roberts, William G.
Romero, Kenneth
Romero, Rudolph
Rooks, Lemuel O.
Ross, Robert M.
Rouse, Stuart L.

Rousseau, Edgar D.
Saffell, Gene E.
Sbracco, Urban M.
Scott, Thomas A.
Sharpe, J. C.
Sheats, Horace C.
Shenk, John R.
Shepherd, Lucian G.
Sheridan, James C.
Simmons, Cecil C.
Sloan, Donald E.
Smith, Andrew J., Jr.
Snyder, Charles E.
Spickerman, Loyd H.
Stack, Robert M.
Sumner, James C.
Sterinsky, George M.
Sunstrom, Raymond C.
Tanner, Jesse A.
Tase, Donald A.
Tebbrugge, George R.
Thompson, Ned R.
Totsky, Lawrence A.
Tremble, Herbert N.
Tressler, Richard W.
Tucker, Leo
Ubel, George

Vallley, Joseph R.
Wall, Wallace W.
Watkins, Jacob W.
Watson, George W., Jr.
Whately, Porfirio
Wheeler, Donald P.
Welgan, Michael
White, James B.
Wilcoxon, Homer W.
Wilson, Richard C.
Witgen, Marvin J.
Wirth, Edward O., Jr.
Wnuk, Michael
Walker, Leo J.
Womack, Hugh C.
World, Frank W.
Wozniak, John J.
Yancey, Edwin E.
Zaloga, Leonard A.
Zell, Hyman J.
Zisa, Frank N.
Hardison, James A.
Johnson, Harry W.
Lawson, Curtis
Romback, George E., Jr.
Rose, Cormie
Wailiula, Ziona K.



COMPANY M

CAPTAIN

Kolb, Arthur G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Baker, Billy C.
Gazzaway, Riley C.
Riegel, Sidney
Whitehorne, Horace F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Stevens, John H.

FIRST SERGEANTS

Dewinter, Edward
Mitchell, John F.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Boyett, Travis L.
Etue, William J.
Matlick, Lloyd M.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Copes, James G.
Diekroeger, Raymond F.
Downey, Ralph F.
Ferraro, John M.
Forgy, John
Guiseppone, Vincent F.

Halpern, Paul H.

Hernandez, Jesus T.

Ingram, Robert E.

Jackson, William G.

King, Lester M.

Koenig, Roosevelt J.

Kotora, John, Jr.

Mitchell, Will'am C.

Monty, Ray R.

Morgan, Edward H.

Rich, Turner B.

Toran, Frank W.

SERGEANTS

Brannick, Clarence J.

Cheever, Vernon S.

Giesler, Donald F.

Guy, Dave G.

Hawley, Gene S.

Huddleston, John W.

Oslin, Lawrence E.

Prince, Gerald K.

Taylor, Howard C.

Watson, Norris E.

TECHNICIANS

FOURTH GRADE

Anderson, Charles E.

Jones, William A.

Wiglesworth, Walter L.

CORPORALS

Barrett, Elmer E.

Collins, Arthur H.

Garrettson, Thurl W.

Moser, William F.

Sauerbrunn, Robert D.

Smith, Woodson

TECHNICIANS

FIFTH GRADE

Bowman, Joseph M.

Kilpatrick, Francis X.

Opien, David E.

Skalla, Leo

Toy, Walley

Tobin, Donald

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Allport, James W.

Anderson, Edward R.

Armstrong, Herlon W.

Arnold, Billy B.

Arthurs, Homer R.

Bansback, Lester W.

Barnes, Bayard B., Jr.

Barnes, Ollie D.

Barnett, Loyd R.

Batten, Melvin H.

Bella, Joseph

Bender, Lester E.

Berman, Solomon

Bray, Lawrence A.

Brown, Ray G.

Brown, Rodney C.

Brumbaugh, Edward J.

Bryans, George W., Sr.

Buchiere, Phillip J.

Caporale, Carlo

Celmer, Phillip R.

Christopher, Rodney

Clark, Herman B.

Clegg, Earl F.

Clough, Clinton M.

Cofer, Marion A.

Conner, William O.

Conover, William J.

Conrad, Morris R.

Cooke, Norman H., Jr.

Craig, Avery, Jr.

Davitto, Barney F.

Dean, Frank M.

Decker, Henry W.

Dector, Albert

DiMarco, Robert

Doshier, Fred

Evans, Ralph M.

Franks, Orin G.

Frederick, Howard W.

Gibson, Clarence V.

Gollatz, Charles

Gordy, Leonard E.

Gotham, Lester L.

Graham, James B., Jr.

Grim, William A.

Grinaway, Aaron

Grissom, Warren H.

Hall, Henry

Hardisty, Benjamin T.

Harrington, Joseph B.

Harrison, James R.

Harter, William H.

Haskin, Robert B.

Hendericks, Albert J., Jr.

Hill, James R.

Hill, Robert H.

Holton, Robert L.

Horton, Thomas T.

Hover, James W.

Huttenstine, Walter A.

Incorvia, Francis J.

Jordan, Glenn F.

Kellams, Thomas F. E.

Klimmek, Alfred G.

Kowalczyk, John E.

Kraemer, Forrest R.

Lofthouse, William H.

MacDonald, Somerled

Magilavy, Maurice

Maynard, Jesse P.

McDaniel, Lester L.

McWhorter, Roy S.

Mellilo, Patrick J.

Miller, Freddie

Miller, James H.

Montrose, Norman G.

Morrow, Thomas F.

Mott, Harry T.

Mullinax, Marshall L.

Pate, Thomas C.

Pena, Ernest, Jr.

Ragland, Samuel L.

Richardson, Elliot, Jr.

Schepers, Arthur L.

Seagrave, Byron H.

Stefano, Louis

Strom, George L.

Tilling, Thurman E.

Titone, Peter F.

Trent, Harry R.

Vanderbilt, Thomas G.

Veit, Charles A.

Waitulionis, Arthur L.

Adkins, William

Desaurdi, Freedland D.

Fitzgerald, Edward A.

Malandra, Sylvester J.

Pavey, Francis A.

Ross, Alfred C.

Smith, James W.

Waicul, Edward J.

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Rank given was held at time of award.

†—Posthumous award

*—Cluster, signifying a second award of same medal

It has not been possible to include the names of men who have received awards after October 1, 1945.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Lt Cecil H. Bolton, Company E, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest decoration, for action in Holland on November 2 during the battle of the Mark river.

When E company became pinned down by rifle fire from two hidden machine guns, it suffered severe casualties but was unable to withdraw because of heavy shellfire. Lt Bolton exposed himself for 20 minutes in order to direct the fire of his mortarmen on the enemy machine guns. He received five shrapnel wounds in his legs. Unable to knock out the German gunners with mortars, he crawled forward to the rifle platoons and, taking a two-man bazooka team with him, he waded up a canal from which he saw that one machine gun was firing from a nearby house. He left his bazooka team in the canal and crawled to within 15 yards of the house, then threw two grenades in the window and rushed up. Two enemy machine gunners were dead.

Lt Bolton crawled back to the canal and worked his way up it some 250 yards until nearing the second machine gun position. A sniper opened up with an automatic pistol but the bazooka men killed him with their carbines. The second enemy crew saw Lt Bolton coming and opened up at 35 yards range, but he returned the fire with his carbine and killed the gunner with his first shot. The bazooka men and Lt Bolton shot it out with the remaining two members of the German crew and killed both of them.

The Americans had just wiped out this second nest when an 88mm cannon 75 yards away opened up on them; they put three bazooka rockets on the camouflaged position and the fire stopped. Company G, on the right, had taken several casualties before Lt Bolton and his men neutralized the cannon. The next morning a dead German officer and one dead soldier were found at the 88 position.

While working his way back to E company, Lt Bolton was again wounded, this time by a sniper who shot him through his mouth and shoulder. He refused to let his bazooka team help him as they might have been hit by the sniper, but he crawled back to our lines safely. The 2nd Battalion was able to go on with its attack. (*See page 36.*)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

*" . . . for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against
an armed enemy . . . "*

Capt Roger S. Rees

1st Lt Kenneth Eakens

1st Lt Perry O. Tester

T/Sgt Henry A. Malone

Pfc Frank Moralez

Pfc James V. Polio

Pfc Beverley Tipton

SILVER STAR MEDAL

"... for gallantry in action ..."

COLONELS

Sumners, William M.
Waltz, Welcome P.*

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Fernald, Charles W.
Koster, Samuel W. Jr.
Neilson, Thomas F.†
O'Connor, George E.

MAJORS

Brown, James G.
Garth, Marshall B.

CAPTAINS

Bower, Hayden M.
Chenoweth, John B.
Decker, Arthur D.
Gleason, Ralph N.
Holloway, Joseph G.
Leigon, Walter A.
McCollum, Marvin E.
Miller, Frank L.
Peevey, Joe B.
Peltonen, Andrew†
Swartz, Fred G.
Thomas, T. E.
Wolfe, Laurence

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Ault, William†
Axsom, George H.
Balistreri, Joseph
Bartlett, Robert L.*
Bartlett, Robert R.
Bohman, George M.†
Breakiron, H. T.
Brosseau, Dean H.*
Brown, H. G.
Butcher, Edward T.
Cart, Leonard I.
Chronister, Paul Q.

Coffin, Harold E.†
Curry, Vincent P.
Dahl, John C.
Dongvillo, Henry J.
Eakens, Kenneth
Evensen, Lloyd
Francis, Arthur J.†
Gazzaway, Riley C.
Graber, Gordon L.
Hayden, George E.
Hogan, Matthew
Holman, T. G.
Huguenin, Edward Jr.
Johnson, Carl S.
King, Robert J.
Kirschner, Joseph A.
Lane, Herbert E.†
Levine, Charles J.
McGuire, Luther R.
Mengebier, William L.
Morgan, Leroy E.*
Page, Jerry M.
Serrabella, A. J.†
Shinner, Paul F.
Sodman, Norman
Stelljes, Karl H.*
Straesser, David *†
Strebel, Frank R.
Sugel, William J.*
White, Fred R.
Young, John P.†

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Allison, John T. Jr.†
Anderson, Alfred G.
Anderson, Melvin
Lycksell, Oscar C.
Moss, Louis B.†
Schober, John W.
Thomas, Leroy
Thompson, Keith V.
Weilby, William D.
Weishaupt, Donald R.*

FIRST SERGEANTS

Logan, John L.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Bryant, Roy L.
Cervantes, M.
Diamond, Harry
Gropp, Paul J.
Gruener, Friedrich
Harjo, Barney
Harkey, Lucky C.
Hart, Howard T.*†
Hirsh, Herman
Kling, Ray C.
Ludlow, Ned E.
Marinkovich, Pete
Moll, Stanley W.
Parker, Delbert R.
Shinkevich, Paul
Webb, James E.

TECHNICIANS THIRD GRADE

Holt, James R.

STAFF SERGEANTS

Anderson, Wallace K.
Andrews, Grant J.
Baker, James G.
Barlovic, Albert Jr.†
Beatty, John L.
Beau, Leroy F.
Daugherty, Charles
Degregoria, Phillip A.
Doseck, Nicholas D.
Eaton, Walter L.
Effron, Leonard M.
Felth, Stanley A.
Flores, Isabel M.
Ford, Roland A.
Gravitt, Carl L.
Greenberg, Lester
Hall, Willie S.

Henderson, J.
Horgdal, John Jr.
Huffman, Vernon
Ladner, Berlin J.†
Manning, G. P.†
McDowell, Lawrence E.
Nicholson, Clyde T.
Oren, Leo K.
Pennington, Stockwell D.
Polivchak, Nicholas
Pugh, Quinter D.
Rechnagle, Kenneth H.
Sain, Charles F.
Savoie, Marcell H.
Simon, Lester
Stapleton, Daniel
Szabo, Stephen L.
Warszawski, Casimir E.†
White, Glenn R.†
Wiest, Paul G.
Winemiller, Marvin L.
Wozniak, Karol

SERGEANTS

Aguilar, Edward T.
Berger, Robert E.
Chesnik, I.
Filbert, Norman H. Jr.
Gardiner, David B.
Haynes, Clifford F.*
Hoffman, John W.
Johnson, R. W.
Majka, E.
McCaslin, John E.
Moyer, Marlin
Mutter, Linford S.
Nally, Hugh D.
Preston, G. L.
Redman, William F.
Rohay, V.
Shaffer, William F.
Skahill, Bernard L.†
Zaso, Anthony B.
Zupancic, William J.

**TECHNICIANS
FOURTH GRADE**

McCabe, Arthur M.
Merims, H.

CORPORALS

Buckner, T.
Diekroeger, Raymond F.

**TECHNICIANS
FIFTH GRADE**

Bush, Rowland G.†
Johnson, Gordon S.†
Kessler, Irving L.
Leonardis, Pasquale
Mahody, John J.
Satz, William R.

**PRIVATES
FIRST CLASS**

Agna, Reginald A.†
Amundson, Oliver L.

Bonselaar, Elmer
Borrego, Frank M.
Bracamonte, Ray G.
Brown, Ben T.
Bryan, James
Bukke, H.
Clark, Bert T.
Corfer, R. W.†
Crawford, Neadie†
Elmore, Jesse W.
Finney, Charles F.
Goldman, Sam
Green, Robert D.
Griffith, Rollie Jr.
Grove, Walter D.
Harbke, W. H.
Harrel, V. E.
Harris, James D.
Hughes, Lealand H.
Jackson, Donald G.
Johnson, Frederick H.
Kerr, Raymond L.
Knopp, Charles A.

Lenac, Anthony P.
Logan, Henry W.
Mahan, John W.
Maliszewski, Frank P.
McCain, Frederick E.
McColley, John W.
McIlvain, William M.
Mendoza, Simon C.†
Meyers, Charles R.*
Miller, W.
Miller, Wayne E.
Morgan, Clayton
Mosely, H. W.
Murray, John B.
Myers, Oswald K.†
Paddleford, Frank
Palmer, Fred H.
Pence, James H.
Pitts, D. P.
Ross, Kenneth S.*†
Saperstein, Eugene†
Schallmoser, Joseph M.
Schmidt, James H.

Sieber, William H.†
Specht, Martin P.
Stainback, Coy W.
Stoklosa, Michael†
Stone, Ryal G.†
Taylor, Howard C.
Thomas, David S.†
Toler, G.
Washam, Vernon
Weiss, L.
Welgan, Michael
Worley, Wallace

PRIVATES

Duffey, Edward L.†
Gandee, Gene T.
Grady, Hunter M.
Hadley, Wilmer C.
Hall, William A.†
Myers, Robert S.
Scaffinga, Willard C.

SOLDIER'S MEDAL

" . . . for heroism not involving actual conflict . . . "

T/5 Robert O. Hanson†

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

*"... for heroic or meritorious achievement in connection with
combat operations ..."*

COLONELS

Summers, William M.
Waltz, Welcome P.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Fernald, Charles W.
Koster, Samuel W.
Lonning, Stanley N.
O'Connor, George E.
Perry, Collins R.
Shinkle, Edward G.
White, John W.

MAJORS

Brown, James G.*
Bush, Richard A.
Bush, Sanford C.
Garth, Marshall B.*
Marx, Halvey
Tompkins, Clinton S.
Willey, Norman O.

CAPTAINS

Andrewartha, Ernest E.
Berg, Milton E.
Binder, Samuel
Bower, Hayden M.
Brougham, James
Casey, Charles W.
Chenoweth, John B.
Doyle, Edward P.
Feierlein, Otto E.
Ford, Clovis B.
Frank, David
Frey, Robert B.*
Hamilton, Howard H.*
Holloway, Joseph G.
Hruska, Glenn J.
Hurst, Howard H.
Kolb, Arthur G.

Leigon, Walter A.
Mallalieu, Charles F.
Miller, Frank L.
Peevey, Joe B.
Plaut, Wolf G.
Rees, Roger R.
Shaw, James H.
Spencer, Roy L.
Swartz, Fred G.
Thomas, T. E.
Weh, Edward
Zimmerman, Carl F.
Zimmerman, Paul F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Adams, Merlin F.*
Balistreri, Joseph
Boylls, Clyde C.
Branton, Peter III
Breakiron, H. T.
Brown, Bruce C.†
Butcher, Edward T.
Cargill, Rolin L. Jr.
Chronister, Paul Q.
Crook, John
Dahl, Peter B.
Davenport, Oscar F. Jr.
DeLoach, Maurice
Dowd, R. J.
Durlam, Eugene R.
Favors, James W.
Francis, George B.*
Gazzaway, Riley C.*
Gerber, Anthony E.
Gholson, George B.
Gimbel, John H. Jr.
Glaze, Dale J.
Goodman, James E.
Halas, Francis P.
Harrington, Walter D.
Hawkins, Matt C.

Hickey, Edward B.
Johnson, D. S.
Jones, A. G.
Kane, Leonard F.
King, Earl L.
King, Robert J.*
Knudsen, Herbert C.
Kowalski, J. J.
Landon, Roy N.*
Lenn, Theodore I.
Morgan, Leroy E.
Mudge, James M.
Paris, Grady V.
Pohl, Austin B.*
Redford, Seth D.*
Riegel, Sidney
Roth, Harold R.
Rowland, Quentin R.
Sandemeier, R.
Shirley, Joseph W.
Skinner, Paul F.
Squires, Fred H.
Summers, Art R.
Tofanelli, Hugo V.
Weshler, Alfred F.
Westerman, David

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Davis, Jack O.
Earhart, Dennis C.
Gautereaux, Donald H.
Giammarinaro, John
Heinard, W. G.
Lipscomb, Houston T.
Lycksell, Oscar C.
Moss, Louis B.†
Nielson, Rallen B.
Ruppert, Herbert E.
Thompson, Keith V.
Wakefield, Albert E.

WARRANT OFFICERS

Davis, Tony O. (CWO)
Larson, C. S. (JG)
Thompson, R. (JG)
Williams, Freddie M.
(JG)

FIRST SERGEANTS

Hamersen, Willard R.
Harm, Elden J.*
Howell, Edgar P.
Langston, James B.
Nichter, Paul J.
Outlaw, Raymond B.
Poe, Urban D.
Reed, D. G.
Roterud, Clarence H.†
Smith, Orville L.*

MASTER SERGEANTS

Burches, William W.
Decker, T. W.
Fridholm, E. W.
Jarvis, Elwood H. Jr.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Akin, Jacob C.*
Cary, M.
Breen, George
Dusenberry, Bobbie J.
Eudy, Fred D.
Evans, J.
Finan, Edward R.
Finnerty, F. E.
Furniss, Walter G.
George, Walter
Greene, Peter
Gropp, Paul J.*
Harkey, Lucky C.
Heames, Ronald H.

Hemsley, J. D.
Hirsch, Herman A.
Holt, Frank R.
Kling, Ray C.
Kratzner, Eddie†
Ling, Elie J.
McCavitt, N.
Oreglia, Lorenzo, Jr.
Parker, Delbert R.
Ranck, James I.
Richards, Ernest O.
Rowland, G. M.
Taylor, Shade E.
Weintraub, Nathan
Yakus, William
Zalezynski, John

STAFF SERGEANTS

Allbright, James O.
Anderson, Harry F.
Andrews, Grant J.
Archelaus, Charles
Arthurs, James N.
Barrett, Donald W.
Barrett, William O.
Barton, Cloy B.
Beck, Dean F.
Bennett, Paul W.
Blum, Herbert J.
Brock, Howard B.
Burke, Robert F.
Butler, Kermit P.
Cartmel, James O.
Cavaliere, Carmine L.
Cloud, William A.
Cook, Herman J.
Donovan, Arnold S.
Dresch, John W.
Effron, Leonard M.
Fages, Stephen B.
Felth, Stanley A.
Fetzer, Wayland C.
Fleury, T. C.
Gilbert, Edgar A.
Gruenberg, Charles W.
Hall, Willie S.
Hamman, Louis F.*
Harper, Travis C.
Hawkins, Herbert L.

Henderson, Charles E. III
Jackson, Allen V.
Jackson, Douglas W.*
Jacobson, M.
Johansen, Christian A.*
Johnson, Clifford D.
Johnson, Orville M.
Jordan, Winfred L.
Kroening, Harold C.
Lambert, L. E.
Lanni, Nazzareino J.
Lapham, Dana
Loes, E.
Mahody, John P.*
McBride, J. F.
Milam, Bernard S.
Napier, Delno L.
Nardi, Edgar W.
Ness, R. E.*
Oren, Leo K.
Ormrod, Wesley M.
Panzram, Charles D.
Parker, Estelle
Pike, Kenneth N.
Plaisance, Galton
Pocklington, I. L.
Prettie, Francis M.
Rich, T. B.
Rodgers, J. J.
Roderick, Max Jr.
Robert, Donald
Russell, Stanley
Ryan, John D.
Sams, R. E.
Salonen, Walter R.
Sape, John R.
Savoie, Marcell H.
Sealock, Leo J.
Sivils, Bailey
Smith, Herman E.
Smith, Russell W.†
Stevens, J. H.
Stroupe, Ambrose R.
Syper, Jan
Szewczyk, Ralph R.†
Titus, Lloyd A.
True, Richard W.
Ussery, John S.
Vasquez, Manuel

Walsh, John M.
Warner, Kenneth F.
Watts, W. N.
Wegner, Victor C.†
Whited, Donald N.
Widdicombe, John S.*
Williams, H.
Winemiller, Marvin L.
Wittenburg, George W.
Wozniak, Karol
Wright, Everett L.

TECHNICIANS THIRD GRADE

Cagliaello, John L.
Greenough, John C.
Holt, James R.
Miller, J. J.
Mohrman, Hubert W.
Seekins, Louis F.
Yardley, Leo

SERGEANTS

Abrams, Bernard
Anderson, Charles E.
Atkins, Frank R.
Banuelos, Geronimo C.
Capra, Marcos
Carlson, C. K.
Collette, Leo J.
Compton, T. S.
Cooper, James N.
Dickert, Eugene J.
Dondanville, Jean L.
Dunning, Jack R.
Dyer, Kenneth M.*
Eaton, Francis
Filbert, Norman H. Jr.**
Fisher, Arthur O.
Fleck, Robert J.
Garnets, Herbert
George, Aaron G.
Gunn, Roland D.
Hawley, Gene
Hernandez, J. T.
Hollingsworth, Denver
Horowitz, Mortimer
Huttenstine, Walter
Johnson, Frederick E. Jr.

Jones, Claude O.
Kornegay, Zebulous W.
Malak, L. M.
Mars, Frank O.
Mayo, Joseph B.
McClannahan, Donald W.
McLaughlin, Henry A.
Miscar, Edward M.
Mutter, Linford S.
Nolan, William R.
Olesek, Henry J.
Pendleton, Lewis
Podstupka, Charles J.
Prince, Gerald
Ray, Paul Jr.
Rheney, John W. Jr.*
Rogers, Marvin Jr.
Ross, Cecil C.
Romulo, Dominic A.
Sandillo, Frank
Schmick, George C.
Siford, James B.
Smith, Odell*
Smith, Vivian D.
Snell, Norman B.
Stockwell, M. F.
Stoll, Kenneth C.
Swanson, Elmer O.*
Swanson, Willard M.
Testa, Matthew
Todaro, Frank L.
Walker, Francis W.
Whitman, Dana T. Jr.
Williams, Millard
Zupancic, William J.

TECHNICIANS FOURTH GRADE

Arnold, William C.
Caeser, Charles
DePalma, Phillip N.
Eskridge, Elgin L.
Freed, Earl
Greenley, Cecil F.
Grzelczyk, Joseph C.
Hanan, E. E.
Keefer, Wilmer
Lane, John C.

Meyers, M. F.
 Schaefer, Jack W.
 Swan, Robert L.
 Travis, Donald

CORPORALS

Bass, James L.
 Camardo, Donald J.
 Downey, Ralph F.
 Golden, James C.
 Lacy, Francis E.
 McDonald, Joseph L.
 McDowell, Vern L.
 Parker, Virgil A.
 Piper, Delbert L.
 Pope, Bertram A. Jr.
 Rinks, Herschel
 Sauerbrunn, R. D.
 Smith, G. B.
 Weik, Roger
 White, Leo E.
 Wisner, William N.

TECHNICIANS FIFTH GRADE

Adams, Keith A.
 Alameda, Robert W.
 Beham, W. M.
 Bosworth, Benjamin F.
 Burkholder, Melvin G.
 Bustamante, John L.*
 Cox, Ralph E.
 Davidove, J.
 DeRoque, E. H.
 Dunlap, Brice M. Jr.
 Gibson, Artie W.
 Graulich, Raymond J.
 Harken, Evert W.
 Heftka, Edward J.
 Hotten, James H.
 Hourigan, John L.
 Johnson, Gordon S.†
 Lesser, Norman
 Libersat, Charles J.
 Martin, Edward M.
 McDonough, F. L.
 Miller, Joseph J.
 Nally, Hugh D.
 Pasquino, Joseph

Pellegrini, Clarence
 Penniman, E. L.
 Preston, Merrill A.
 Priore, W. L.
 Roens, Burt R.
 Ruby, George W.
 Salyers, Paul
 Schneider, G. Eugene
 Temple, Frank E.
 Torkelson, Gudmun
 Wallin, W. D.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS

Acker, David D.
 Adams, K. R.
 Adkins, William
 Adriance, George J.
 Agna, Reginald A.†
 Alumbaugh, Emmet L.†
 Amolini, Leo J.
 Angel, Charles F.
 Angel, William O.
 Arcenaux, Junius
 Arcuri, Joseph
 Bagby, A. P.
 Baird, Robert E.
 Bancroft, Henry
 Barnes, B. B.
 Barnes, William L.
 Barton, Carl
 Bates, Donald E.
 Beatty, J.
 Bella, Joseph
 Benoit, Charles R.
 Birmingham, Eldridge L.
 Biggs, Raymond M.
 Birch, H. H.
 Black, Seymour R.
 Blackman, A. L.
 Blake, Audley P. Jr.
 Blakesley, R. R.
 Blissett, W. T.
 Boles, K. L.
 Bolner, Adron J.
 Bomford, Tom S.
 Bradley, Charles E.
 Brandano, James L.†
 Bremmer, Herbert M.

Brown, Frank R.
 Brown, Rodney C.*
 Burkholder, Charles R.*
 Cable, Frank P.
 Callihan, W. T.
 Cameron, R. V.
 Cannon, John T.
 Casey, Richard A.
 Caston, Arlie Q.
 Chase, Albert O.
 Collette, J. P.
 Cooke, Norman
 Cross, Paul J.
 Crumley, J.
 Curtis, David S.
 Douris, Charles
 Duncan, Othel
 Dunlap, Jack A.
 Dusseault, M.
 Edwards, Robert A.
 Eimer, Howard
 Ellsworth, H. M.
 Eranch, Peter†
 Faliks, Ralph
 Falkenhayn, David A.
 Fossett, Delbert W.
 Franco, Eduardo
 Frazee, Douglas R.
 Gallegos, Silvano
 Ganzer, Andrew
 Garrisi, Anthony J.
 Gawron, Walter
 Gilbert, Hugo L.
 Gilbert, Leland E.
 Godlewski, Bruno S.
 Goodman, Robert A.
 Goolsby, R. T.
 Grandle, Frank
 Greenberg, Bennett
 Gregory, W. L.
 Groves, Calvin C.
 Guidi, Raymond A. A.
 Gully, John A.*
 Hagee, George R.
 Hall, Kenneth M.
 Hanaway, John C.
 Hands, Carl W.
 Hanes, Joseph J.
 Haney, Lewis C.

Harbke, W. H.
 Harclerode, J.
 Harris, Howard H.
 Harrison, F.
 Harshamn, Harold P.
 Harvey, William H.
 Hecomovich, Charles J.
 Henry L. S.
 Hensley, Edward G.
 German, William A.
 Hechtberg, R. M.
 Hiltzik, Hyman D.
 Hogen, Robert M.
 Hoisington, Clarence L.
 Holbrook, Edwin
 Holden, Paul F.
 Holder, Walter J.
 Horyczun, Stephen J.
 Irwin, Delbert
 Jurgens, John A.
 Kahler, Harvey C.*
 Kastner, Edwin J.
 Kellar, Edward M.
 Kellogg, Thomas J.
 Kimbrough, Rutherford
 Klein, Abraham S.
 Kline, Bernard M.
 Kolody, Harry H.
 Korth, Robert E.
 Kotin, Merritt R.
 Krezel, Frank J.
 Kubik, William J.
 LaChance, Lucein
 Lambert, Fred D.*
 Lehmkuhl, Charles C.
 Lesaltato, Leo L.
 Leslie, Amos M.
 Leining, Erwin H.
 Lindstrom, John A.
 Logan, Henry W.
 Longyear, R.
 Lorona, Alfonso O.
 Lynch, M. P.
 Mahan, Robert J.
 Malone, James A.
 Marshall, Paul E.*
 Martin, William B.
 Mathias, William M.
 Matthews, Robert J.

McCain, Frederick E.
McCarthy, J. E.
McDougall, Daniel J.
McKibben, Wilburn L.
Megason, Curtis E.
Melquist, John H.†
Middleton, James T.
Mikota, Edwin V.
Miller, Robert E.
Minegar, Raymond H.
Miskey, George W.
Mist, Charles A.
Mitchell, Edward L.
Moles, Kyle C.
Morkrid, Ingvald J.
Motley, Jewell F.
Myers, Lewis E.
Naber, Herbert P.
Nitterhouse, Howard†
Ossoff, T. J.
Owens, James B.
Painter, Brady A.
Parent, Leopold F.
Pate, Francis A.†
Peach, Norbert J.
Peters, Jay L.

Peterson, Donald L.
Peterson, Justin P.
Porcelli, Sylvester R.
Putman, W.
Rabalais, Paul
Ramirez, Antonio H.
Reha, Richard
Richardson, E. Jr.
Riddle, Fred
Risetto, H.
Rogers, Jess
Romo, Manuel M.
Rooks, Lemuel O.
Ross, Robert M.
Rost, William E.
Rygiel, Walter
Salazar, Manuel
Sanchez, Sandillo
Sanders, Harry*
Schimmel, John T.
Scoglietti, Fred C.
Self, Arthur W.
Shaddrick, Richard B.
Shenk, John R.
Sidelnick, John H.
Simons, Walter E.

Skladanek, Benny
Smith, Pruitt
Smith, Richard M.
Smith, Robert M.
Solow, Morriss
Standifird, Derrell D.
Stephenson, Homer G.
Stetz, Michael Jr.
Stone, William R.
Tebrugge, George R.
Thompson, Edward P.
Thompson, H.
Thompson, Robert B.
Tierney, James J.
Todd, Edward B.
Tolman, John E.
Travis, Ben F.
Trayer, George W. Jr.
Tressler, Richard W.
Uhlman, Richard H.
Vitelli, Vito J.
Voisinet, Howard E.
Wallace, James R.
Warner, Donald B.
Warren, Mortimer J.
Waynick, James A.

Wedel, Redford J.
Weng, Robert J.
Wertzel, Robert H.
Wibby, James E.
Willard, Nute
Wilson, James C.
Winder, A. E.
Woods, Marion D.
Wyatt, Thomas W.
Yankus, Arthur R.
Zabarski, J. C.

PRIVATES

Bond, Neal B.
Boone, Winston B.
Broughman, Leonard
Copeland, Arthur
Langberg
Lubarsky, Samuel C.
Main, Thamar J.
Moore, Frank C.
Silverman, Daniel
Slover, Edward M.
Sower, John J.
Yallowitz, Philip

ADDITIONAL AWARDS

Purple Heart—awarded to all men wounded in action.

Combat Infantryman badge—awarded to all Infantrymen who perform their duties satisfactorily in combat.

Combat Medics' badge—awarded all Medical Department soldiers who perform their duties satisfactorily while serving with Infantry units in combat.

The 413th is entitled to three campaign stars:

Northern France: the 413th was in reserve for the battle of Brest.

Rhineland: for combat in Belgium, Holland and that portion of Germany west of the Rhine river.

Central Europe: for combat in that portion of Germany east of the Rhine.

At this writing, a Distinguished Unit citation has been awarded to the 3rd Battalion for its work in capturing the dominating terrain in Duren, Germany.

Service company men are authorized to wear a patch bearing a gold oak wreath on their right sleeve, signifying that the company rendered meritorious service during the regiment's combat operations. A gold star, signifying a second award of the same honors, is now authorized to be worn on the wreath.

The 329th Medical Detachment, including the medical soldiers assigned to the 413th, has also received the Meritorious Service unit patch.

Decorations were awarded to several staff officers by the Canadians. Colonel Summers, regimental commander at the close of the 413th's European campaigns, received the Order of Suvorov from the Russian Army. The French Croix de Guerre was awarded to selected officers and men of the regiment.

FORMER MEMBERS

HQ. 1ST BN

Bowen, Earle P.
Boyer, Lewis E. Jr.
Cannon, John T.
Carlgon, Richard A. Jr.
Czerw, Stanley E.
Evancho, Peter
Gonzales, Ray V.
Kastner, Edwin
Kellgren, Irven O.
Knickerbocker, George F.
Olcott, Ben L.
Oliver, Elmer J.
Olszowka, Casimir C.
Ore, Harrison R.
Schneider, Eugene
Smith, David L.

A COMPANY

Abbate, Albert W.
Anderson, Harry K.
Anderson, Kenneth R.
Bacon, Devold L.
Bailey, Alfred
Baker, James G.
Banda, Victor
Barlovic, Albert
Barrett, William O.
Barrientez, Jose M.
Barroetabena, Joseph C.
Basham, James H.
Bavolar, Andrew
Beem, William E.
Biblewski, Joseph W.
Bonselaar, Elmer
Boyd, William F.
Bradley, Paul H.
Breen, George F.
Brotzler, Lawrence E.
Byers, Joseph P.
Camargo, Elias A.
Cameron, Paul
Cancilla, Philip A.
Chockley, Frederick W.
Jr.

Cloud, William A.
Cosper, Elwood L. Jr.
Dallas, Eldon E.
Davis, Tom F.
Davis, William A.
DeMartino, Joseph V.
Dervin, Edwin J.
Dipiazza, Vincent J.
Dyer, David W.
Evans, Frank A.
Fagge, John A.
Flores, Tony
Garcia, Manuel
George, Robert E.
Glenn, Charles R.
Gonzales, Carmen
Goss, William H.
Graham, James J.
Gulino, William J.
Gutierrez, George
Halas, Francis P.
Hall, William L.
Harris, Edison
Hart, George E. Jr.
Hill, Rufus
Hines, Clarence M.
Hites, Wilbert H.
Hogan, Robert E.
Horne, John W.
Huntt, Willard M.
Isaac, William B.
Johnson, Arnold P.
Jones, Edmund H.
Kaiser, Cyril P.
Kalbin, Alex
Kocjancic, Rudolph
Korsnyavi, John
Larranga, Ambrocio M.
Lerman, Albert E.
McCaslin, John E. Jr.
McLaughlin, James J.
Mahoric, Frank
Mech, William P.
Mellen, Joseph J.
Mikell, Clementine
Mikulas, Joseph

Morrow, Boyd D.
Moss, Louis B.
Myers, Lindsay C.
Newburg, Albert R.
Nimmo, Roy E.
Nixon, Chesley E.
Nixon, William C.
Ochs, Robert E.
Olsen, Donald W.
O'Neal, Freddie L.
Page, Jerry M.
Palterson, Herbert F.
Peabody, Charles M.
Peek, Jewel
Peltonen, Andrew
Pesko, Michael
Plumlee, William M.
Pope, Roy L.
Powers, Leo E.
Pruitt, William H.
Raymond, Edward J.
Reed, Joe
Reid, Robert E.
Reis, Kenneth R.
Richard, Levil
Rose, Arthur M.
Seabolt, Dennis D.
Shafer, Eldon L.
Shaffer, William F.
Sherman, Ewald
Singleton, Charles A.
Sizemore, Robert
Scholowski, Anthony T.
Slay, Reed R.
Smith, Delvin F.
Smith, Joseph W.
Snow, George
Stoltz, Bernard J.
Stratton, Marshall L.
Suhl, Melvin M.
Taylor, Thomas W.
Tokarowski, Edward J.
Tusler, Stephen
Vaughan, Veldon W.
Villegas, Carlos C.
Viramontex, Antonio

Wallace, Marion G.
Weinstein, William
White, Walter
Wiessner, William J.
Wissinger, Roy V. Jr.
Womak, Kirk Jr.

B COMPANY

Arena, Frederick F.
Baker, Howard L.
Bass, Raymond J.
Becraft, Walter G.
Bennett, Wayne E.
Bettinger, Frank C.
Benware, Leon J.
Biggs, Dennis C.
Blinn, Lester R.
Boyhin, Joseph R.
Burbank, Samuel M., Jr.
Casner, Harold R.
Catalano, Vincent F.
Churchill, Richard T.
Corning, Thomas B.
Cottingham, James L.
Cross, Paul J.
Crow, Paul L.
Crumbacher, Garland E.
D'Antonio, Dario D.
Dinelle, Manuel F.
Dunbar, William F., Jr.
Edgecombe, Harry E.
Flaherty, Vincent A.
Ganley, Thomas J.
Gil, Triunfo
Gonzalez, Fernando G.
Grifo, Jack G.
Haley, Paul E.
Hansen, Vern L.
Harrison, Everett L.
Henderson, Charles L.
Hoepfinger, Robert
Hooks, Ray E.
Hubley, John R., Jr.
Hughes, Lester L.
Isgur, Jack
Jesse, Bryant

Jordan, Grover C., Jr.
Justice, Frank M.
Kerr, Laurence K.
Kish, Carl C.
Laurance, Stace B.
Lee, Burton L.
Lee, L. T.
Lehman, Ray D.
Lettunich, Edward B.
Liska, Arthur J.
Lowry, Wayne S.
Lynch, Daniel J.
McKenzie, George J.
McLain, Milton E.
Main, Thamar J.
Marshall, Melvin C.
Martinez, Santos
Meade, Paul E.
Miccio, Sylvester A.
Michael, Thomas R.
Miller, Raymond H.
Mobley, James L.
Mooney, Edward J.
Moskoff, Michael C.
Mullins, Edward F.
Nichols, Floyd H., Jr.
Nolan, Charles
Oliver, John C., Jr.
Orozco, David C.
Painter, Brady A.
Pfaff, Joseph M.
Porter, Jameson O.
Poszywak, Peter
Price, Robert W.
Prochaska, Raymond J.
Reaney, Albert C.
Redman, William F.
Rosalez, Magdeleno C.
Rule, Leonard F.
Runnells, Richard T.
Saldana, Beniton J.
Scott, James G.
Scott, Thomas F.
Siegle, Wayne D.
Siler, James A.
Smith, William J.
Souliard, Clarence L., Jr.
Testor, Perry O., Jr.
Timko, George

Tindall, George R.
Varketta, James C.
Victor, William H.
Walker, Cloye O.
Wheeler, Bilbo
Winthrop, Paul L.
Whitten, William C., Jr.
Wolfe, Lester L.
Wolford, William R.
Wood, Norton E.
Wozniksites, Charles K.

C COMPANY

Adams, Earl C.
Arnold, Orvel M.
Ballard, Cecil L.
Banducci, Fred J.
Barnhardt, James E.
Bauer, James H.
Beavert, Obe S.
Bednar, John
Belanger, Monor J.
Benoit, Wilfred E.
Blumhart, John D.
Boyd, Edgar T.
Brill, William
Broadbent, William E., Jr.
Brown, Carrol S.
Brown, Robert A.
Bryk, Stanley J.
Burkheimer, Michael F.
Busfield, John A.
Bush, Lester A.
Bye, John E.
Calmes, Joseph J.
Campbell, Richard J.
Carter, Robert A.
Cepowski, Joe P.
Childs, John S.
Cihlar, Frank J.
Cohen, Bennie
Conviello, Alexander
Crawford, Neadie
Crist, Daniel W.
Crock, Francis R.
Delaney, William V.
Dennis, Elza
Dietz, Robert S.
Dondenville, Jean L.
Downs, William E.
Dubitsky, Alexander
Duffey, Edward L.
Duhon, Shannon J.
Durocher, Robert J.
Easley, Joseph M.
Ebsch, Donald J.
Eure, Swaney C.
Farley, Ward
Gabrick, Lucien P.
Galloway, Robert G.
Gastelum, Joe M.
Gessick, John M.
Gonsior, Irvin A.
Granieri, Daniel J.
Gray, Charles E.
Griffin, William D., Jr.
Gutierrez, Manuel
Hamilton, John E.
Hart, Howard T.
Head, Robert O.
Hekel, Gordon A.
Henke, Frederick R.
Heydenreich
Hennessy, John A.
Hladik, Rudolph T.
Holden, Walter A.
Hooper, Harold W.
Hughes, Lealand R.
Huguenin, Edward P., Jr.
Hutchins, Charles L., Jr.
Jez, Walter J.
Johansen, Leif G.
Johnson, Albert S., Jr.
Kapsalis, Arthur G.
Keahey, Sammie G.
Kelley, John W.
Khaj, Adam, Jr.
Kihut, Frank
Kratzer, Eddie
Kuehner, Morris H.
Laurent, Joseph G.
Laurence, Stuart, Jr.
Lillard, J. W.
Lindberg, Joel N.
Lindsay, Max A.
Lopez, Luis G.
Lyford, Lawrence W.

Lyons, Raymond
McBride, Andrew J.
McCollum, Marvin E.
McKinley, John R.
McKinley, William O.
McLaughlin, Robert W.
McLeod, William T.
Marcus, Frank
Mardick, Keith O.
Mays, Richard A.
Moralez, Frank
Miccio, Anthony F.
Miller, Wayne E.
Montgomery, Robert H.
Moore, Bernard J.
Needham, Gerald J.
Neufeld, Joseph A.
Page, Ellis H.
Payton, Albert B.
Peers, Clarence
Pennington, Stockwell D.
Perkins, John K.
Persell, Claude W.
Prasil, Edward R.
Rapol, Peter G.
Rawson, Robert B.
Richards, Harold F.
Richardson, Lee L.
Rogers, Oliver M.
Ross, Ernest
Ross, Stanley G., Jr.
Ruh, Raymond J.
Russell, Allen H.
Russell, John J.
Schimenti, Michael A.
Schus, Robert
Seffinga, Willard C.
Sharp, Alva D.
Shope, Benjamin O., Jr.
Simpson, Orville K.
Sipe, William R.
Slaughter, Menyard T.
Smetana, Joseph C.
Smith, Edward J.
Smith, Howard E.
Sternberg, Ademor P.
Stork, Dan M.
Straley, Robert H.
Szymakowski, John F.

Talley, Leland
 Tarvestad, Don L.
 Taylor, John
 Terrell, Edgar A.
 Thompson, Nelson M.
 Tucker, Donald D.
 Varnadore, Ezra
 Vehrs, Elmer A.
 Viterise, Ernest
 Wagner, Samuel L.
 Ward, Lloyd
 Warszawski, Casimer E.
 Webber, Elwood S.
 Wegner, Victor C.
 Weinman, Morris
 Wetherbee, Robert R.
 Wheat, Ralph N.
 Whinnie, Thomas, Jr.
 Wibby, James E.
 Willey, Richard C.
 Williams, Gerald
 Wilson, Charles A., Jr.
 Withers, Joe D.
 Wodek, John
 Workman, Robert J.
 Yearry, William P.

D COMPANY

Arrowood, Nathan L.
 Axton, William G., Jr.
 Baldridge, Jack B.
 Bardoff, Ralph
 Barnett, Cleo
 Beatly, Wilbur W.
 Bianton, Fletcher
 Bremer, Bernard A.
 Bryan, Henry T., Jr.
 Chapman, Melvin L.
 Clark, Frank W.
 Darst, William H.
 Delano, John D., Jr.
 Dungen, Robert M.
 Dunkle, Paul E.
 Dunlop, Paul A.
 Dygdon, Walter M.
 Dyson, Columbus E.
 Eldred, Harold E.
 English, Matthew R., Jr.
 Farley, Mark F.

Farrel, Thomas J.
 Feldman, Louis L.
 Fellows, Ralph M., Jr.
 Folwer, Kenneth W.
 Garner, Joseph H.
 Garza, Erasmo
 Giammarinaro, John
 Gibson, Otis R.
 Gregory, Deword F.
 Gresh, William J.
 Guilds, John C., Jr.
 Gulish, Joseph
 Gura, George P.
 Herbert, William
 Hodge, Charles
 Holland, Charles
 Humphry, Paul S.
 Indergaard, George R.
 Ingram, James B.
 Jackson, Claude D.
 Johnson, Durl M.
 Kanners, Victor
 Killitz, Jack E.
 Kuemmerle, Christy R.
 Lagher, Philip K.
 Landeen, Fred H.
 Lane, Herbert E.
 Lee, Robert H.
 Lohmar, Robert H.
 Lockett, James H.
 McKibben, Wilburn L.
 McKiernan, John J.
 Martin, Roy D.
 Mayne, Donald R.
 Murray, Robert H.
 Musser, Lee D.
 Olewine, Warren E.
 O'Neal, Edward B.
 Roesier, Paul W.
 Ross, John R., Jr.
 Shesniak, Paul
 Shoemaker, Dale A.
 Sisko, Joseph J.
 Songal, Francis B.
 Toczek, John E.

HQ. 2ND BN

Bentley, Kenneth D.
 Dunn, Bernard J.

Floyd, William H.
 Henson, John H.
 Hoffman, David M.
 Lewis, Harold E.
 McPherson, Clyde V.
 Mikota, Edwin V.
 Neilson, Thomas F.
 Perry, Collins R.
 Pitts, Robert E.
 Reedy, George A.
 Roth, Harold R.
 Sheets, Warren F.

E COMPANY

Abbey, Paul R.
 Alio, Salvatore J.
 Alloway, Earl L.
 Armen, Albert
 Bakay, Archie J.
 Barnett, Unis R.
 Bastemeyer, Floyd C.
 Begnaud, Lawrence
 Belo, James H.
 Benson, Joe L.
 Blair, Robert E.
 Blewer, William
 Bolin, William T.
 Borek, Eugene S.
 Borkowski, Stanley G.
 Branca, Rocco
 Bridge, William L.
 Bryant, Carroll D.
 Buizek, Mieczylaw S.
 Busen, Hugo P.
 Calderon, Agaptio R.
 Catino, Michael
 Chilton, Loyd A.
 Cicchetto, Michael J.
 Clayborn, Clarence A.
 Cole, Loren C.
 Conkin, Earl
 Conely, Michael B.
 Constant, Regan A.
 Crabb, Raymond L.
 Danforth, Carter P.
 Denicola, Henry J.
 Dilauro, Louis P.
 Ford, Kenneth E.
 Gabriel, Louis E.

Gilfillan, John A.
 Glasgow, Dean C.
 Golazeski, Stanley E.
 Grenier, Harry R.
 Gromling, Franklin L.
 Gulley, Halbert E.
 Harrman, Louis F.
 Halton, Mansford L.
 Hastings, William G.
 Haydon, Hubbard B.
 Heck, Peter J., Jr.
 Helm, Jack A.
 Hendon, O. C.
 Hendrix, James E.
 Hull, Charles J.
 Huntwork, Ralph C.
 Huseman, Urbon F.
 Jackson, Bill
 Jensen, Leo S.
 Johnson, Lloyd A.
 Jones, Edward
 Jones, Robert
 Kaye, Donald P.
 Kelley, Charles H.
 Lonhart, Lyle R.
 Ledoux, Clyde C.
 Livingston, Joseph J., Jr.
 McClurg, Arnold R.
 McFarland, Dennis O.
 Mahlum, Norman K.
 Mandell, Leon H.
 May, Meredith M.
 Messinger, Reid B.
 Millan, Carlos
 Mink, Myron E.
 Niday, Merrill E.
 Noseworthy, William T.
 Oja, Rex A.
 Olsen, Harry A.
 Perkins, Charles F.
 Petyo, John K.
 Rath, Hugo O.
 Readenor, George E.
 Reid, James
 Rollins, Lawrence W.
 Rooze, Benjamin E.
 Rosefeld, Carl B.
 Sabia, Anthony J.
 Sagredo, Ramon G.

Sanderson, Walter R.
 Savor, John P.
 Serna, Patricio S.
 Shaw, Leon O.
 Shoaf, John E.
 Sieber, William H.
 Sikes, Junior E.
 Silverman, Sidney C.
 Simon, Joseph
 Smith, Alfred A.
 Smith, Jack J.
 Specht, Martin P.
 Stanley, Allison F., Jr.
 Steeher, Donald A.
 Stefanski, Theodore
 Sterle, Louis J.
 Stipe, Chester R.
 Stocksdales, Alan H.
 Struzik, Michael
 Szeplowski, Henry F.
 Vlahakis, John J.
 Ward, Chester O.
 Weaver, Robert H.
 Welch, Charles A.
 Westerman, Harold E.
 Wichniewicz, Joseph
 Willis, John G.
 Wolfe, Earl W.
 Worley, Wallace
 Wozniak, Julius D.
 Wright, James L.
 Yelinek, Rudolph
 Zagone, Vincent P.
 Zimmerman, Robert

F COMPANY

Achison, Harry
 Allison, John T., Jr.
 Alumbaugh, Emmett L.
 Band, Ralph W.
 Bates, Donald E.
 Beatty, John L.
 Beretta, Walter A.
 Barkeiser, Richard
 Bermudez, Bernard J.
 Bernardy, Raymond J.
 Berube, Amedec
 Bickerton, Richard W.
 Black, Sam

Blanton, James B.
 Bochmer, Louis G., Jr.
 Bogan, Otis M.
 Boone, Maurice A.
 Boswell, Carl E.
 Brewster, Ersel J.
 Brock, Howard B.
 Broussard, Willis J.
 Campbell, Charles J.
 Cantrell, Billie H.
 Cardin, Benjamin R.
 Caslin, Basil R.
 Catanese, Anthony
 Catena, Raymond M.
 Chapman, James J.
 Chio, William J.
 Coyle, Robert E.
 Crowe, Thomas J.
 Davis, Fred R.
 Denton, William C.
 Doane, John
 Doss, Arles J.
 Duffer, James C.
 Eakens, Kenneth U.
 Ehlert, William J.
 Feder, Norman
 Feuer, Philip
 Fletcher, Bennie L., Jr.
 Floenius, Robert L.
 Flores, Telesforo
 Forrester, William W.
 Francis, Arthur J., Jr.
 Frank, Charles J.
 Fritts, Charles W., Jr.
 Fry, Paul R.
 Gande, Gene T.
 Garcia, Ernesto R.
 Gilbreath, Ossie H.
 Glanden, Herbert C.
 Graf, Birchford C.
 Gravitt, Carl L.
 Gross, William
 Hagan, Lee
 Hall, Harold W.
 Hanner, Addison H.
 Hendrickson, Ralph E.
 Henretta, Elmer J.
 Herin, John M.
 Hoffman, Hubertus

Holden, Paul F.
 Hoon, John A.
 Horowitz, Irvin M.
 Howard, Earl E.
 Howard, Reikard, G.
 Hunter, John G.
 Hunter, Lee O.
 Hylkema, Richard M.
 Irvin, Tillman B.
 Ivey, Thomas J.
 Jenkins, Ausey J., Jr.
 Johnson, Clayton L.
 Johnson, Miles
 Jones, James A., Jr.
 Jones, Thomas F.
 Jungling, Walter R.
 Kennedy, Patrick
 Kern, Jack E.
 Keselica, Joseph
 Kielder, James N.
 King, James P.
 Kirkland, James L.
 Kitchen, Eddie
 Keska, Henry J.
 Kreitzer, Harvey D.
 Langlinais, Pierre E.
 Latla, Edward E.
 Lavine, Sanford S.
 Levan, Harry E., Jr.
 Long, William D.
 Lucking, Sylvester P.
 Luther, Robert R.
 Macheska, Walter
 Mahan, Robert J.
 Majnaric, Charles G.
 Malmstrom, Robert W.
 Manning, George P.
 Marinucci, John M., Jr.
 Marin, Gaston R.
 Martinez, Arthur G.
 Martinez, Jose L.
 Maturo, Armando C.
 Merritt, Herbert L.
 Middlemiss, John M.
 Miller, Homer E.
 Monczka, Henry J.
 Moenster, Barton E.
 Montgomery, Floyd I.
 Moore, John W.

Mussoni, Walter J.
 Nagele, Philip W.
 Neal, Harry D.
 Netzorg, Richard W.
 Newhook, Ernest R.
 Odett, Clarence O., Jr.
 Oliver, Vernell C.
 Paschal, Doyle F.
 Peck, Robert F.
 Pence, James H.
 Perez, Maximiano T.
 Peseka, Peter J.
 Peters, Herman A.
 Phillips, Albert L.
 Phillips, Johnnie
 Pike, Kenneth N.
 Pitt, Anthony
 Polio, James V.
 Raffaldt, James L.
 Ramirez, James L.
 Reed, Joseph H.
 Reilly, Edward V.
 Rhodes, Russell L.
 Riffle, Maurice O.
 Rittel, Edmore R.
 Rogers, Kenneth B.
 Sainz, Fausto R.
 Salsgiver, Joseph C.
 Seiker, David
 Sharp, Robert Y.
 Shaw, Wayne
 Shelton, John Q.
 Smart, Warren A.
 Smith, George E.
 Smith, James E.
 Snyder, Eugene P.
 Sotelo, Jose F.
 Stanley, Paul J.
 Starks, John A., Jr.
 Steinhauser, Wilbert E.
 Sterris, Edward M.
 Strebel, Frank R.
 Stone, Ryal G.
 Thomas, Herbert H.
 Thompson, Theo
 Tomashefsky, Philip
 Trahan, Joseph B.
 Tullos, Alva T.
 Varmatta, Wayson J.

Vaughn, Robert E.
Wacker, Harold B.
Walker, Lynn
Ward, Edward T.
Wauld, Morris
Weir, Lloyd K.
Wells, Thomas F.
Wendt, William L.
Werre, John L.
Willison, Ernest M.
Wison, James R.
Winebarger, Loyd E.
Wolf, Eugene E.

G COMPANY

Andres, Clifton N.
Antone, Alonzo
Bader, Leo F.
Badgley, Marion E.
Barile, William
Beale, Robert
Bennett, Kermit W.
Berger, Robert E.
Betancourt, Henry
Blum, Odin J.
Bochetti, Lawrence P.
Bogner, William H., Jr.
Bohman, George M., Jr.
Boler, J. W.
Bosanko, Howard J.
Bowles, Luther C.
Breedwell, Wallace F.
Buckheit, Henry G.
Carlton, James L.
Cimino, Marty M.
Clark, Horace C.
Clendenin, Thurman F.
Cole, Loren C.
Como, Neil M.
Confer, Russell W.
Cottone, Jack P.
Davidson, Hyman M.
Davis, Millard H.
DeGregoria, Philip A.
Dixon, Oscar
Draper, James W.
Dunlop, Brice M., Jr.
Edwards, Plen
Eisenback, Joe

Ellenbucker, Harold E.
Epperson, Lyndon D.
Erickson, Aarne O.
Foerster, Robert B.
Frady, Willie D.
Frontera, Domenic J.
Fulk, David E.
Gilson, Thomas R.
Giovanzo, Salvatore
Gold, Alfred I.
Hagens, William
Hanaway, John C.
Harris, Gilbert N.
Herbert, William
Herman, William A.
Herrmann, James E.
Higgins, Patrick J.
Holman, Earl A.
Holley, Gerald D.
Hosea, Julius C.
Hurt, Clarence W.
Ingle, Yuven E.
Ingram, Elton H.
Jackson, Donald G.
Jacobs, Gaston M., Jr.
James, Willy F., Jr.
Johnson, Cleveland
Josefowicz, Anthony F.
Josephson, Melvin D.
Joyce, Bryon
Kainz, Albert W.
Kastner, Lloyd R.
Kennedy, John P.
Kindle, George H.
Kurtz, Joseph
Kussow, Omer N.
Landis, Arthur
Lay, Buck N.
Lebowitz, Stanley H.
Lee, Robert C.
Leidy, Morris R.
Leonard, Lawrence P., Jr.
Lozano, Frank
Ludwig, Alfred F.
McAmis, Wayne L.
McClannahan, Donald W.
McGuigan, William C.
McManus, George A.

McNamera, Raymond E.
Mann, Julian W.
Middleton, Rex
Miller, Delma
Mosely, Harvey W.
Mustian, Alfred P., Jr.
Nelson, Audie L.
Nihiser, Vergil W.
Nolasco, Felix F.
Olds, William H.
Olsen, Warren E.
Ort, Milton D.
Parsons, Walter E.
Partridge, Edwin L., Jr.
Patterson, John A.
Pedersen, Jorgen O.
Raymond, Leonard A.
Reed, Eugene R.
Rizzi, Arthur J.
Roberts, Donald M.
Rooney, John F.
Russomano, Ralph C.
Sanders, Henry, Jr.
Saperstein, Eugene
Scherdin, Roddy N.
Scrocco, Sylvester M.
Seegmiller, William H.
Seitzer, Robert H.
Shupp, Charles E., Jr.
Silverman, Jack A.
Simmons, James H.
Simons, Robert A.
Skahill, Bernard L.
Slife, Fred W.
Smith, Charles F.
Smith, Horace S.
Smith, Jess W.
Smith, Richard M.
Smith, Russel W.
Smith, Wayne M.
Squibb, Dale E.
Stapelton, Daniel
Stohlosa, Michael J.
Stoneman, William H.
Storm, Joseph D.
Stowe, Calvin C.
Straley, John F.
Strauss, Kenneth O.
Strong, Scott

Sutherland, Murton V.
Swanner, Grady L.
Taylor, George W.
Thompson, William F., Jr.
Thorpe, Alan H.
Thostrud, Milton A.
Tidwell, Charles P., Jr.
Totaro, Patsy
Tressler, Chauncey H.
Uhlmann, Richard H.
Urquides, Jose R.
Urso, Frank C.
Vasquez, Margarito O.
Vaught, William J.
Virden, Charles L.
Wackerie, Donald C.
Wade, Raymond W.
Walker, James J.
Weed, William M.
Welsh, Robert J.
Wernnerblom, Ralph T.
Whited, Donald N.
Wicklin, Gerard W.
Wiecher, Josef
Wise, Richard D.
Woldert, Charles J.
Wolfe, Theodore
Young, Harold L.

H COMPANY

Benson, George W.
Bonego, Frank M.
Bozeman, Karon L.
Cavaliere, Joseph S.
Chambers, Ernest E.
Dunning, Jack R.
Durant, Harry W.
Fox, Lloyd D.
Freitas, Joseph C., Jr.
Harris, Robert T.
Hines, Calvin C.
Hoffman, Donald W.
Hollis, James F., Jr.
Hotchkiss, Elmer F.
Jones, William P.
Kaderli, Kenneth C.
King, Roland E.
King, Travis A.

Knaus, Frank J., Jr.
 Kubik, William J.
 Logan, Henry W.
 Lynch, Charlie D.
 Matolyak, Stephen
 Meier, Johnna
 Mistretta, Dominic M.
 Morgan, Bill F.
 Murray, James E., Jr.
 Noll, George E., Jr.
 Norton, Joseph O.
 Ponce, Anselmo R.
 Rae, Arthur J.
 Serrabella, Armand J.
 Short, Jack A.
 Smith, Rafe H.
 Stepka, Edward J.
 Stiver, Walter R.
 Storer, George D., Jr.
 Szewczyk, Ralph P.
 Taylor, Shade E.
 Turner, John S.
 Wright, Herman E.

HQ. 3RD BN

Bunkers, Darrell M.
 Casey, Charles W.
 Etie, Sidney M.
 Ferry, Philip G.
 Hall, Kenneth M.
 Johnson, Frederick E., Jr.
 Melquist, John H.
 Miranda, Henry E.
 Mitchell, Edward L.
 Pate, Francis A.
 Patty, Charlie
 Rumulo, Dominic
 Smith, Harris D.
 Snell, Norman B.

I COMPANY

Adams, George I.
 Alemian, Sooren M.
 Archelaus, Charles
 Barnes, Daniel J.
 Barnes, Darwin B.
 Barshop, Milton
 Bean, Robert W.
 Borowiec, Jacob

Bow, Bark H.
 Bracamonte, Ray G.
 Branton, Peter R., III
 Brennan, Kenneth G.
 Bromlletle, LeRoy P.
 Brown, Robert F.
 Butler, Carl R.
 Butler, Robert E.
 Castie, Albert C.
 Cerman, Joseph
 Chamberlain, Maurice L.
 Contrecas, Jesse C.
 Costa, Daniel J.
 Crawford, Donald R.
 Davis, Silas M., Jr.
 Dawsay, Jewell L.
 Dawson, Francis C.
 Diamond, Harry
 Dozier, Alfred E.
 Dyer, Robert D.
 Dyrhal, John H.
 Edwards, Perry
 Fontana, Albert J.
 Froelich, Arthur J.
 Garrett, Lawrence W.
 Gawel, Bleslaw
 Gilbert, Clyde A., Jr.
 Goulden, Richard W.
 Heinard, Whilden G.
 Heishman, George A.
 Hunter, Issace N., Jr.
 Husband, Thomas G.
 Ison, Austin
 Jackson, Howard R.
 Jackson, Lewis L.
 Jackson, William K.
 Jakubec, John J.
 Javornik, Ronald A.
 Joans, Charles I.
 Jones, Joe B.
 Joseph, John F.
 Kader, Charles P.
 Kenny, William H.
 Kelly, Harvey W.
 Kerbo, Leicester F.
 King, Lestel C.
 Kling, Ray C.
 Kovala, Leslie J.
 Krafchak, Edward J.

Kulmala, Wilbert A.
 Lanni, Tory J.
 Lindsay, Clarence W.
 Littrell, Leon G.
 Louis, Eugene, Jr.
 McLeod, Robert C.
 McNeal, David D.
 Mabe, Millard E.
 Maples, Raymond L.
 Marchewka, Edward L.
 Michaels, James F.
 Molandes, Floyd
 Nelson, Kenneth L., Jr.
 Nelson, Lunnus E.
 Nicholds, Jack H.
 Oren, Leo K.
 Osmun, Ralph H.
 Parson, Edward O.
 Perez, John
 Peters, Harold J.
 Pinnix, Charles W.
 Pofelski, Edwin A.
 Redinger, Frank W.
 Richards, Floyd C.
 Rigdon, Dale A., Jr.
 Rogers, Ernest J.
 Rosier, Herbert J.
 Ross, Kenneth S.
 Rusi, Vernon
 Schneider, Raymond
 Scott, John E., Jr.
 Seileppi, Frank P.
 Sevrance, Francis G.
 Sherrod, T. J.
 Sigler, Lynn E.
 Skiles, Richard W.
 Skuza, Arnold E.
 Slovinsky, Casimir E.
 Smith, Andrew S., Jr.
 Smitten, Eugene V.
 Stenger, Robert D.
 Sullivan, Francis T.
 Taylor, Theodore R.
 Thompson, Walter L.
 Thorton, Virgil J.
 Tiburzi, Richard V.
 Toler, Gordon
 Tysinger, John L.
 Underwood, Thomas L.

Veuers, Jack B.
 Wachowski, Julius J.
 Wagner, Charles W.
 Warner, James R.
 Warnock, William A., Jr.
 Wauro, Walter E.
 Weber, Raymond G.
 Wentworth, Aldon N.
 Whitaker, George
 White, Jack E.
 White, John C.
 Wickard, Edgar J.
 Widhaim, Carl F.
 Wilkinson, David C.
 Williams, Lyde B.
 Williford, Marvin T.
 Williford, Woodrow W.
 Wolf, Clarence
 Wyatt, John M.
 Yaxley, Gerald T.

K COMPANY

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Chrisman, John M.
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Tiberi, Mario
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